

Iranians shell Iraqi civilian targets

BEIRUT (R) — Iraq said Saturday that Iranians shelled Iraqi residential areas and economic targets while Iraqi troops killed 12 Iranian soldiers. The Iraqi News Agency (INA) quoted an Iraqi military communiqué as saying nine Iranians were killed in Basra sector, south-east Iraq, and three fell in Tib area. The Iranians shelled residential areas and "economic institutions" in the city of Basra and Khankin area, it added. The shelling killed one civilian and wounded nine others, INA said.

Jordan Times

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جوردان تيمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

Arafat to head PLO team to summit

BIZERTE, Tunis (A.P.) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasser Arafat will lead the PLO delegation at the Arab summit scheduled to open in Fez, Morocco, on Sept. 6, PLO Political Department head Farouk Kaddoumi said Saturday. Mr. Kaddoumi gave no travel plans for Mr. Arafat. Mr. Kaddoumi will leave soon for Morocco to attend a two-day ministerial session that began Saturday in preparation for the summit, he said.

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Reagan may ease pipeline sanctions

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan would be likely to ease sanctions against construction of the Soviet gas pipeline if Western European allies cooperated to slow its construction, U.S. Trade Representative William Brock said Saturday. Mr. Brock conceded that U.S. plans to block construction of the Siberia-to-Western Europe pipeline, being built with the help of Western technology and credits, had failed. But in a television interview he said the sanctions against firms supplying equipment for the pipeline were having an effect. "And as a consequence," Mr. Brock said, "this pipeline will be slowed, it will become far more expensive for the Soviet Union, and they will pay a very large price." Mr. Brock, asked if sanctions would be modified if an all-Western position could be reached against the Soviet Union, said: "There could be. I think the prospects would be good."

Cuban delegation arrives in Syria

DAMASCUS (R) — A Cuban parliamentary delegation arrived here Saturday for a one-week official visit to Syria. The head of the delegation said the aim of the visit was to develop parliamentary cooperation between the two countries and exchange views on the Middle East situation in the light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

Canadian police hunt diplomat's killer

OTTAWA (R) — Canadian police have spread their net abroad in the search for suspected Armenian extremists who gunned down a Turkish diplomat Friday but a spokesman said they had no real leads. About 50 witnesses were interviewed after Military Attaché Col. Atilla Altikat, 45, was killed while driving to work. The gunman ran off into nearby apartment buildings. Police, who say they are hunting two suspects, produced a composite picture of one of them showing a 25-year-old man of Middle Eastern appearance wearing a moustache. All information has been passed to the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation and to Interpol in Western Europe. A caller claimed the attack was carried out by the Justice Commandos for Armenian Genocide. Armenian militants say 1.5 million of their people were massacred by Turkey during World War I, a claim which successive Turkish governments have strenuously denied.

Iran tries alleged Qotbzadeh associates

LONDON (R) — A military tribunal in Tehran Saturday began trying four people charged with anti-government conspiracy, the Iranian news agency IRNA said. They are accused with ex-Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh of plotting with monarchist and military groups to overthrow the government and kill revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Mr. Qotbzadeh's trial ended on Aug. 21, but the court has not yet announced its verdict. Those on trial Saturday were named as Ahmad Abbasi, Mehdi Mahdavi, Javad Managhebi and Abdolreza Hejazi. Mr. Abbasi is the son-in-law of Iran's second-ranking spiritual leader, Ayatollah Kazem Shariatmadari. Mr. Mahdavi is a clergyman.

AID chief goes to Beirut

WASHINGTON (R) — The administrator of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), Peter McPherson, left Saturday for Beirut to survey Lebanese relief needs. AID said in a statement that Mr. McPherson is to meet Lebanese President Elias Sarkis, President-elect Bashir Gemayel, United Nations officials and U.S. relief workers. It said he will stay in Lebanon until Wednesday and then return to the United States to report his findings to President Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz.



A French soldier is carried away on a stretcher by his comrades Saturday after he had been wounded when a mine exploded in the Bechara Al Khoury street in the centre of Beirut. The French legionnaires, part of an international

force overseeing the Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut, are replacing mines and cleaning the area which has been deserted since the civil war in 1975 (A.P. wirephoto)

Washington reaffirms commitment to Jordan's integrity and sovereignty

AMMAN (J.T.I.) — The United States has reaffirmed the Reagan administration's commitment to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Jordan.

State Department spokesman John Hughes, in reply to press questions, about Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon's statements in Washington on Friday that Jordan is the Palestinian state, said the U.S. remains committed to Jordan's territorial integrity and sovereignty and supported its "unique, enduring character."

Haddad insists Gemayel sign treaty with Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli-backed militia leader Saad Haddad said Saturday he would not relinquish his hold on the South Lebanese countryside until President-elect Bashir Gemayel signs a peace treaty with Israel.

In an interview with Israel Radio, the renegade Lebanese major said South Lebanon was a "special situation" and could not be allowed to come under central government authority before a peace agreement was completed. Maj. Haddad, whose militia pol-

ices a large swathe of South Lebanese terrain, welcomed this week's election of fellow-Christian Bashir Gemayel.

Mr. Gemayel's Falangist army has also received extensive military aid from Israel. He takes over as president on Sept. 23 and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has predicted a peace treaty in the near future.

"Maybe Arab pressure on Gemayel will prevent him signing

Arab foreign ministers assemble in Morocco

RABAT (R) — Arab foreign ministers assembled Saturday for what will amount to a post-mortem on the Lebanon war and to map a new Arab strategy for the continuing Middle East conflict.

A two-day conference of the Arab League opening Saturday is officially billed as a preparatory meeting for a reconvened summit due to take place on Sept. 6. But the timing of the summit will remain in doubt pending the outcome of this weekend's talks in the Moroccan town of Mohammedia.

Representatives of all but two of the 22-member league were expected to be present for an opening ceremony to be presided over by Morocco's King Hassan.

Libya has announced its intention to boycott the meeting on the grounds that it is aimed at "liquidating the Palestinian cause" while Egypt has been barred from the league since signing a unilateral treaty with Israel in 1979.

The original 12th Arab summit was adjourned in the Moroccan

U.S. starts arms airlift to Mogadishu

MOGADISHU (R) — Giant U.S. Air Force transport aircraft began arriving at Mogadishu airport Saturday as the second U.S. arms airlift to Somalia this month got under way.

Officials in Washington said Friday the airlift was to strengthen Somalia after a new flare-up of fighting on the border with its neighbour Ethiopia.

There were no reports of fighting along the border over the past few days but the government has called on youths to join the army. Several thousand have responded and are being trained to

handle U.S.-supplied weapons. Many vehicles have been requisitioned and the population has been asked to donate blood as casualties in recent fighting are believed to have been heavy.

Women have offered jewels and cash during much publicised ceremonies to help the war effort.

Officials both here and in Washington have declined to identify the type of equipment being delivered, but U.S. authorities said shipments earlier in the month included anti-aircraft defence systems.

The new airlift was met with

derision by the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), an Ethiopian-supported dissident group seeking to topple the government of President Mohammad Siad Barre.

Radio Kulmis, the movement's radio, said the airlift would not ensure the survival of President Barre's government.

Ethiopia denies any participation in the conflict and says only SSDF guerrillas are involved. Somalia insists that the brunt of its opponents in the field are Ethiopian regular troops, a view subscribed to by the United States.

aimed at wiping out guerrilla bases of South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), which is fighting for independence for Namibia.

But the latest Angop dispatch received in Lisbon said the invading force was consolidating in the south and, judging by the movement of troops, the Angolan Foreign Ministry expected further attacks soon.

Angop said the Defence Ministry calculated that the South African force in the north of Namibia comprised regular infantry units, supported by heavy artillery and aircraft.

Angola expects renewed South African attack

LISBON (R) — The Angolan government predicted Saturday that South African troops would mount further attacks soon following their latest push into southern Angola, the official news agency Angop said.

Angop said the Defence Ministry calculated the number of South African troops operating in the south, where the push began on July 16, at 5,500 but said a force of 30,000 was ready to invade from Namibia (South West Africa).

The ministry said that among the South Africans were Angolan guerrillas who have been fighting to overthrow the Marxist gov-

ernment in Angola since the country became independent of Portugal in 1975.

It said the South African troops, concentrated mainly in southern Cunene Province bordering Namibia, were now moving into the more northern province of Huila.

Part of a South African motorised brigade had taken up new positions adjacent to Angolan defensive points and fighting was expected soon, Angop reported the Defence Ministry as saying.

On Aug. 12, South Africa claimed the objectives of the latest sweep had been achieved. Pretoria has always maintained that its incursions into Angola are

Lebanon to request Arabs to secure withdrawal of all foreign troops

600 more PLO men leave by sea for Syria

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Six hundred more commandos left by sea Saturday for Syria as the U.S.-negotiated plan to evacuate Palestinian fighters from Israeli-besieged west Beirut went into its second week.

For his part, Lebanese Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazzan said his government would ask Arab foreign ministers meeting in Morocco this weekend to call for the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces from the country.

This was seen as a reference to Palestinian units and Syrian peacekeeping forces still stationed in north and east Lebanon, as well as to Israeli invasion troops.

The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters who left Saturday were going to the Syrian Mediterranean port of Tartous aboard the Greek vessel Santorini, which has already evacuated one previous batch.

They were checked into the port of Beirut by U.S. Marines forming part of the multinational force overseeing the evacuation.

Supporters of the Palestinians fired rifles in the air but the gun salutes appeared to be tapering off from the levels of a week ago.

The independent Beirut newspaper An Nahar Saturday quoted Lebanese security sources as saying that 6,548 fighters of the PLO and the Syrian-commanded Palestine Liberation Army (PLA)

had left Lebanon since the evacuation plan began.

Prime Minister Wazzan told reporters that the total of fighters planned to leave was around 12,000, comprising some 5,000 members of PLO organisations and others from PLA and Syrian units of the Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) in Beirut.

Earlier estimates had put the figure at around 15,000.

Some 1,500 PLA men went to Syria Friday along the main Damascus road in the first overland evacuation. Israeli military sources

in east Beirut said no overland move was planned for Saturday but one was expected Sunday.

Most of the evacuees have gone by sea to seven Arab countries.

Mr. Wazzan, speaking after meeting President Elias Sarkis and Foreign Minister Fuad Boutros, said a Lebanese working paper submitted to Arab foreign ministers in Morocco proposed "an end to every non-Lebanese military role" in Lebanon.

Israel has said it will not withdraw from Lebanon until all Syrian and Palestinian forces do likewise.

The ADF, now composed entirely of Syrian and PLA units, was granted an Arab League mandate in 1976 for peacekeeping duties in Lebanon following the 1975-76 civil war.

Syria has indicated that formal termination by the league of the mandate, which lapsed last month, is one of its conditions for pulling its men out of Lebanon.

Reports circulated in Beirut Saturday that PLO leader Yasser Arafat had already left Lebanon but the organisation's spokesman Mahmoud Labadi denied them.

Violence lingers

The success so far of the evacuation, negotiated by U.S. envoy Philip Habib against a background of constant Israeli bombardment of Beirut, has produced a sharp drop in tension in the ravaged city.

But there are still outbreaks of violence. Lebanese state radio said Friday night that Lebanese army positions near the Green Line dividing west Beirut from the eastern sector had come under mortar and sniper fire.

It quoted a security source as saying a woman and a child had been injured but gave no indication of the source of the fire.

Meanwhile, Transport Minister Elias Hrawi had talks Friday on reopening Beirut airport, closed since June 7 and in Israeli hands since an offensive earlier this month.

For residents of Lebanon, the opening or closure of the airport has long been a key indicator of the level of tension in the country.

4 top PLO leaders arrive in Syria

TARTOUS, Syria (R) — Four top Palestinian leaders from west Beirut arrived to a tumultuous welcome in this Syrian port Saturday night along with over 750 battle-weary Palestinian fighters and their families. Ships sounded their sirens and crowds cheered and sang as the Greek ferryboat Santorini brought the first batch of Palestinian leaders to Syria. They were Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) leader George Habash, Nayef Hawatmeh of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Ahmad Jibril of the PFLP general command and Talaat Yaagub of the Palestine Liberation Front. The four were greeted by Syrian Deputy Prime Minister Walid Hamdoun and other senior officials.

Weinberger expected in Cairo Friday

CAIRO (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is due in Cairo next Friday for talks with President Hosni Mubarak. Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali said Saturday.

He gave no details, but the talks are expected to focus on the stalled Palestinian "autonomy" negotiations with Israel.

Egypt says the talks, to which the United States is a full partner under the 1979 Camp David Egypt-Israel agreements, will stay suspended until Israeli troops leave Lebanon.

The White House said Friday Mr. Weinberger would also visit Lebanon and Israel next week. Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon is currently having talks in Washington with American officials. Egypt and the United States differ sharply with Israel over the Palestinians' future.

Mr. Sharon said after talks with Mr. Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz that Jordan was the Palestinian state demanded by the Arabs.

But President Mubarak insisted Saturday that the Camp David accords called for negotiations between Egypt and Israel on granting "autonomy" to Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Iranian rebels charge 5,000 executed since March

LONDON (R) — The Iranian underground Mujahedeen-e-Khalq organisation said Saturday more than 5,000 dissidents have been executed in Iran since March.

The Paris bureau of the left-wing group told Reuters in a telephone statement that the Iranian government has executed at least 20,000 opponents during the past 14 months and currently holds more than 50,000 political prisoners in its jails.

It said the majority of the victims were members of the Mujahedeen, either killed under torture or shot by firing squads. The authorities later listed them as victims of street clashes to cover up the executions, it added.

Rousing welcome greets PLO fighters in Tunisia

BIZERTE, Tunisia (R) — A shipload of 1,100 Palestinian fighters from Beirut sailed into port here Saturday to a noisy welcome from tugboat sirens, military bands and jets of the Tunisian air force screaming overhead in salute.

The fighters, still carrying their Kalashnikov assault rifles, marched ashore through an honour guard of red and white robed Tunisian soldiers with drawn cutlasses.

Waiting to greet them was President Habib Bourguiba and his entire cabinet as well as members of the opposition.

Tunisian officials said the carrying of their arms ashore was a symbolic gesture by the Palestinians.

The officials said the Palestinians had agreed to hand over their guns later in the day on reaching the camp prepared for them at Qued Zargua, about 100 kilometres from Bizerte.

But one Palestinian official who arrived on the ship, Jamil Hillel, said the question of arms was still being discussed.

"They asked us to hand over our guns but we said we wanted to talk about it further," Mr. Hillel told reporters.

Polish church leaders appeal for peaceful demonstrations

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Catholic bishops Saturday appealed for peace during next Tuesday's demonstrations marking the second anniversary of the founding of Solidarity trade union after official warnings that they could turn violent.

A statement to be read out in churches Sunday said: "In the hearts of many Poles there is a feeling of rebellion and anger, disappointment and despair."

It said a new wave of tension was growing, similar to that which led to the Gdansk accidents in 1980 and the birth of Solidarity.

It said this tension should be relieved not through violence and force but through dialogue. Both the authorities and opposition groups shared responsibility for maintaining peace.

Underground Solidarity leaders, have called for mass peaceful demonstrations in major cities on Tuesday, saying the future strategy of those opposing martial law depends on their outcome. The authorities, in an effort to

Tunisian officials said the Palestinians' heavy weapons had been locked up in the hold of the ship under Tunisian army guard.

The Palestinian contingent included 550 members of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA), 300 members of Fateh and men of other groups within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

Another Palestinian leader, Abu Murad, told reporters: "We shall not stay long in Tunisia. Maybe a month or two. This is a staging point, not a place of residence for us."

Cheering crowds lined the waterfront as the Cypriot vessel Sol Phryne sailed into harbour.

Loudspeakers blared the Tunisian national anthem and banners proclaimed "Welcome to the immortal revolution in Beirut."

A truck toured the port area handing out poster pictures of PLO leader Yasser Arafat and President Bourguiba.

Among the welcoming party were PLO officials headed by Farouk Kaddoumi, head of the organisation's Political Department.

Mr. Arafat himself is expected in Tunisia in mid-September.

Marines ordered 'not to talk with PLO'

BEIRUT (R) — In the few days since American Marines arrived in Beirut to help supervise the withdrawal of thousands of Palestinian fighters, one thing has become very clear.

Contact between Americans and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is as forbidden as low official levels as it is at the highest levels of government.

The good relations between the Americans and the French and Italian troops helping to make up the international force, and with the Lebanese army, Israeli soldiers and Lebanese civilians only serve to underline the fact.

"The bottom line is that we're under orders not to talk to the PLO," said Marine Lt.-Col. Robert Johnston. "There has to be a political sensitivity to the inference you draw."

A short while before, several American Marines caught passing the time of day with members of the PLO. Without Lebanese militia had been sharply recalled to order.

The colonel said the contact had been a misunderstanding. "We'd just as soon not have any association with them—but I don't say that negatively," he added.

Col. Johnston was himself involved in a similar "misunderstanding" early in the withdrawal when he was photographed talking to a Palestinian officer.

His official reason for the meeting was that the PLO man was "a demolitions expert who was telling us the location of all the mines in the area."

Lt. Michael Leonard said the commandos awaiting evacuation sometimes offered flags and keffiyehs—the Palestinian headdress—but the Marines were not allowed to accept them.

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FEATURES

Drought threatens pastoralism



Ethiopia: The droughts of the early 1970s destroyed the balance of people, animals and land.

By Michelle Hübler

"As the dry season seizes you, the wet season consoles you." So says an old Somali proverb. But there was little consolation for Somalia's population in the early 1970s as the "drought with the long tail" tightened its grip on sub-Saharan Africa — the Sahel — from the Atlantic coast to Ethiopia and Somalia.

The failure of the rains brought famine and misery to millions of people in Africa's arid lands. It also threatened the existence of age-old cultures and means of livelihood; many nomadic pastoralists set out on what was possibly their last migration.

The drought was perhaps only the most publicized threat to the existence of pastoral societies that include West Africa's Fulani, Tuareg, and Moors and East Africa's Maasai, Kamba and Turkana. Despite their differences, the pastoral people share many common traits and many of the same problems. All face an uncertain future.

Tenuous life

Climate has always made the pastoralist's life tenuous. But the nomadic people were able to maintain a precarious balance between themselves, their animals, and their environment. The

essence of their life is movement and this life is markedly seasonal. During the rainy season, the pastoralists move their herds from pasture to pasture. The herds consist of different types of animals — goats, sheep, cattle, and sometimes, camels. Each species has a different value of food, means of transport, and as stored wealth. They make use of different types of pasture and at varying distances from the camps. They also have different levels of survival in hard times, thus increasing the odds for the survival and prosperity of their owners.

As temperatures rise at the beginning of the dry season, the Sahel's nomads retreat to the wetter southern farm lands or settle temporarily around water holes. Families will often break up, the men taking cattle to the south to graze on flood-retreat pastures along rivers or on stubble in farmers' fields, while the women and children stay behind. Some young men leave the community to seek seasonal work in towns. But they return to the northern rangelands with the rains, leaving the fields — and the tsetse flies — to the sedentary farmers.

Traditionally, nomadic movements were not random. The time spent at each well on migration routes was regulated by tribal leaders. This is all the more important because although animals are individually owned, the grazing lands and natural water sources are considered to be public resources available to all stock owners in the community. Overgrazing was carefully avoided.

Various changes occurred in the past decades to upset this precarious balance. In West Africa, the travels of nomadic tribes became increasingly circumscribed during colonial times by the French, who restricted movement to specific territories. The establishment of independent countries then set boundaries across migration routes. Farming spread northward from the south into marginal territories, pushing the pastoralists into ever drier regions.

A similar process occurred in East Africa. In Kenya, for example, the fertile well-watered lands of the Rift Valley were opened up for freehold title during the colonial era. The Maasai, who used the lands for grazing, were given

Settlements are rising in the far-reaching wilderness of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the Jhumiyas, Bangladesh's nomadic people, are coming to stay.

Estimated to number about 80,000, the Jhumiyas are in perpetual search of new forests to clear, new lands to till. But after a few months and one or two harvests, they move to other places where they start over again.

Isolated from the rest of the world, the Jhumiyas have developed a distinct culture of their own and a language that's a mixture of Chakma, Marma, and Tripura — the languages of other tribes living in the hills of Chittagong.

Little has been done to help the Jhumiyas overcome their poverty and backwardness. But contacts with modern civilization have wrought subtle changes in their way of life, which only makes the Jhumiyas wary, suspicious, and even antagonistic to ways of life different to their own. This attitude has been one of the major obstacles to the Bangladesh government's efforts to bring the Jhumiyas into the mainstream of modern society.

But despite past failures to speed up the assimilation of the Jhumiyas the government is not giving up. It is now vigorously pursuing the Jhumiya Rehabilitation Scheme, which seeks to end the nomadic life of the tribe.

Under the scheme, each Jhumiya family will be given two hectares of land, and a cash grant of 14,000 taka (\$924). Each family will also receive

individual titles to lands previously used by all. As land values escalated, much of it was sold to outside cultivators, denying pastoral use.

While the rangelands were shrinking, human and animal populations were increasing drastically. Veterinary advances and vaccination campaigns meant fewer animal deaths. Unusually good rains in the 1950s and 1960s and newly drilled deep borehole wells provided year-round water and rich pastures. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) estimates that between 1960 and 1971, the number of cattle in the Sahel rose from 18 to 25 million, although studies of the carrying capacity of the region consider it cannot support more than 15 million.

Social as well as economic motives prompted the herd increases. The pastoralists accumulate large numbers of animals for security. Having animals to lend to others earns the owner a high credit rating — being able to borrow from others in hard times. Animals are also a mark of prestige and a social currency needed

fertilizers, seeds, and light farm tools. Hand-in-hand with the resettlement programme the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHT) Development Board will teach them modern farming methods and provide marketing facilities for their products, as well as education and health care services.

Government workers claim they have succeeded in overcoming some social barriers, and the Jhumiya attitude is slowly changing from one of suspicion to grudging acceptance.

The programme has been careful to avoid offending the sensibilities of the Jhumiyas, or to interfere unduly with their old ways of life, particularly in the tribe's religious and cultural life.

Hampered by financial problems, the CHT Development Board had to establish priorities to avoid wasting precious funds. The first task was to select acceptable settlement sites, linked by a network of roads.

The most crucial step was the selection of willing Jhumiya families for settlement. So far, the board has settled 3,500 Jhumiya families in 49 collective farms. It has given away about 5 million taka (\$330,000) in cash grants and 7082 hectares of land. If the current pace of settlement continues, the entire Jhumiya community will be settled by 1985.

Such a development, say board officials, would help increase the agricultural output of the CHT by three to four times.

—Abdul Kashem, Depthnews.

to create and strengthen social ties of all kinds — bride payments, for example. Animals are sold or slaughtered only when necessary to buy grain and food or other necessities, and for celebrations.

As the herds expanded, more forage was needed. Trees and grass cover were damaged, particularly around water holes where large numbers of animals congregated. The process of environmental degradation thus began to desertification during the drought. In the process, some 30 per cent of the herds were lost.

The nomads' response to the drought was movement, but movement of a type not known before. West Africa's nomads migrated south earlier in the season than previously. Many did not return to the northern pastures. Others, particularly those who had lost their herds, came to the cities in search of work. Entire families appeared where only men had come before. International migration also occurred on a large scale. Streams of migrants poured into drought-relief camps set up in a number of countries.

Demographers and anthropologists consider that these movements may be permanent as the nomads adjust to life in the cities. They also feel that they may be an indication of future trends.

1970's upheaval

The upheaval of the 1970s drew world attention to the latest plight of Africa's pastoralists, but they have been losing ground for decades. Settlement programmes, wage policies favouring migrant labour, and forced commercialization have been implemented in order to absorb them into the nonpastoral economy. Changes in traditional land tenure patterns, the expansion of agriculture, and destocking programmes have reduced their share of economic and political life.

Researchers participating in a 1980 conference on the future of pastoral peoples, held in Nairobi, point to the governments of the countries concerned as the major source of pressure and constraint on pastoral systems. Nomadic peoples, they say, have often been viewed by authorities as fundamentally opposed to the state, which has difficulty both in exercising control over them and delivering services. Most governments have also considered pastoralism to be an uneconomic and archaic way of life that should be discouraged in favour of more intense, productive means of food production.

As Walter Goldschmidt, an anthropologist from the University of California at Los Angeles, stressed during the conference, most programmes aimed at "solving the pastoral problem" have failed. Attempts to improve environmental conditions by measures such as the provision of wells, have contributed to over-



Maasai children learn pastoralism early.

grazing. Attempts to control the number of animals through stock reduction schemes were resented by herders forced to sell animals and proved difficult to enforce. To encourage the sale of animals, economic and marketing services were provided. But these met with little success, because pricing policies were more favourable to the urban consumer than to the pastoral producer.

One of the most often tried methods of transforming the nomads' attitudes to cattle and of encouraging them to settle has been the establishment of group ranches. In the 1960s, for example, 14 ranches were created for 100 Maasai families in the Kaputei area of Kenya. But existing Maasai social groups were not used for demarcating these ranches, and the Maasai were well aware that the ranches would not always be able to support year round grazing.

Some of the new ranchers therefore arranged to have family members registered in different ranches so that the traditional practice of kinship reciprocity could be used to gain access to lands in other ranches as the need arose. They were unable, however, to stem the flow of cattle into their area. Armed clashes broke out over territorial invasion and grazing rights.

According to Goldschmidt, the ranches succeeded in disenfranchising and pauperising the majority of the population. Elites were created and the ranchers were dissociated from their own communities. He attributes the failure of these programmes to poor planning, lack of coordination, and disregard for the pastoral peoples' knowledge of their environment and resources, and of their social organisation and value systems.

Although many scientists now

recognise that traditional pastoralism is profoundly rational, and is perhaps the only way to effectively use the arid rangelands, they also recognise that problems exist. Not all pastoralists driven from rangelands by drought can be returned, even if their herds could be rebuilt. Ways must also be found to bring services to these populations.

Many forces are therefore working in the direction of settlement. A number of African countries are mounting sustained programmes to encourage sedentarisation. Modern means of transportation are breaking into the isolation of pastoral peoples, bringing them into contact with other cultures and under government control. Education is making inroads as some tribes now consider that educating their children into urban occupations may be the best insurance for the future.

What is to be done? The conference participants stress the need for research in technical, economic, social and political areas to better understand the basic mechanisms by which subsistence-oriented pastoral systems operate. They also say that all development programmes need to be locally based and fully involve the pastoralists. They further recommend that sedentarisation not be forced, and that traditional landholdings be respected in law.

And as John Galaty and Dan Aronson of the Commission of Nomadic Peoples, which organised the conference, point out: "Among the central new realities of the 1980s needs to be an increase in the volume of the voices of the pastoralists themselves, as they take hold of their own futures".

—IDRC reports

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

16:30 Koran
17:15 Cartoons
17:45 Children's Programme
18:00 Arabic Series
18:30 Local Programme
19:00 Programme Review
19:10 Sports
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Documentary
22:00 Arabic Series
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
09:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 News in Arabic
21:10 Focus
22:00 News in English
22:15 The Shillingsbury Tales

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 90 MHz. FM
A party on 95.60 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Emission
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:50 Science Report
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favourites
17:00 Listeners' Choice
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Jazz Hour
19:00 Newsdesk
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:50 Evening Show
22:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz.
06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 A World of Wind

and Brass 06:45 Financial Review 06:55
Reflections 07:00 World News 07:09
British Press Review 07:15 Letterbox
07:30 On Wings of Song 07:45 Letter
from America 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30
Jazz for the Asking 09:00 World News
09:09 News about Britain 09:15 From
Our Own Correspondent 09:30 Sarah
Company 10:00 World News 10:09
Reflections 10:15 The Pleasure's Yours
11:00 World News 11:09 British Press
Review 11:15 People and Politics 11:45
Sports Review 12:15 Four Hands in
Harmony 12:30 Religious Service 13:00
World News 13:09 News about Britain
13:15 Letter from America 13:30 Play of
the Week 13:45 Play of the Week 15:00
World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15
Good Books 15:30 Short Story 15:45
The Tony Mott Request Show 16:30
Step into and Son 17:00 Radio Newcastle
17:15 From the Promenade Concerts
18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary
18:15 From Our Own Correspondent
18:35 Financial Review 18:45 Letter
from America 19:00 World News 19:09
News about Britain 19:40 Reflections
19:45 Sportscall 20:00 World News 20:09
News about Britain 20:15 Radio New-
scast 20:20 25 Years of Rock 21:15 The
Hobbit 21:30 The Gulf Magnet For the
East 22:00 World News 22:09 Com-
mentary 22:15 Letterbox 22:30 Sunday
Half-Hour 23:00 The Poon itself 23:15
The Pleasure's Yours 24:00 World News
00:09 Science in Action 00:40 Ref-
lections 00:45 Sportscall 01:00 World
News 01:09 Commentary 01:15 Letter
from America 01:30 Divisions

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News
and Topical Reports 17:15 New Hor-
izons 17:30 Issues in the News 18:00
Special English News 18:10 Words and
their Stories 18:15 Special English Fea-
ture: People in America 18:30 Music
USA: Standards 19:00 News and New
Products (USA) 19:15 Critic's Choice
19:30 Studio One 20:00 Special English:
News/Words and their stories, feature
"People in America" 20:30 Music USA
(Standards) 21:00 News and Topical
Reports 21:15 New Horizons 21:30 Issues
in the News 22:00 Special English:
News/Words and their stories 22:15 The
Concert Hall 23:00 News and New Pro-
ducts (USA) 23:15 Critic's Choice 23:30
Studio One

WHAT'S GOING ON

EXHIBITIONS

* Photographs of King Hussein's visits
to the U.S. over 30 years, at the Ameri-
can Centre.

* National Book Week, organized by
the Department of Libraries, Docu-
mentation and National Archives at Al
Subhi, near Salt.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Centre 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24048
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haye Arts Centre 65195
Hussein Youth City 67181
Y.W.C.A. 64251
Autism Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and cos-
tumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics
from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th
centuries). The Roman Theatre,
Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5
p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an
excellent collection of the antiquities of
Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill),
Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5
p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m.
4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col-
lection of paintings, ceramics, and scul-
pture by contemporary Islamic artists
from most of the Muslim countries and
a collection of paintings by 19th Century
orientalist artists. Mukatah, Jabal
Luwatleh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m.
1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military
memorabilia dating from the Arab
Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.
Opening hours 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed
Saturdays. Tel. 64240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to
150 year old items such as costumes,
weapons, musical instruments, etc.
Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m.
Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every
first and third Wednesday at the in-
ternational Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings
every second and fourth Wednesday at
the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings
every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn,
1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday
at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman,
Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, 66428.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman
Catholic) Jabal Luwatleh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic)
Jabal Hussein, 66428.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek
Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Res-
urrection) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh,
71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh,
75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox)
Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-
denominational): meets at Southern
Baptist School in Shuieh, 93249.

PRAYER TIMES

03:42 Fajr
05:09 (Sunrise) Shura
11:38 Dhuhur
15:15 'Asr
18:02 Maghreb
19:30 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia in-
formation department at Amman Airport
tel. 92205-6, where it should always be
verified.

ARRIVALS

05:40 Dar-es-Salaam (BA)
07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:05 Athens (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
10:40 Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)
10:50 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Jeddah (SV)
16:30 Madrid (RJ)
16:55 Athens (RJ)
17:00 Cairo (RJ)
17:00 Athens (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 London, Paris (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:05 Paris (AF)
18:15 Zurich, Geneva (SR)
18:45 Casablanca (RJ)
19:20 Rome (RJ)
19:50 Frankfurt (LH)
20:20 Cairo (EA)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (EA)
00:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:00 Cairo (RJ)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
05:15 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Athens (RJ)
07:00 London (BA)
09:00 Rome (Alitalia) (RJ)
09:00 Cairo (EA)
10:30 Rome (RJ)
11:00 Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
11:15 Athens (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
12:00 Istanbul, London (RJ)
12:30 Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)
15:00 Athens (RJ)
16:30 Jeddah (SV)
17:20 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
10:45 Beirut, Larnaca (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls

Belgian franc 75/61 76.1
Luch guild 132/5 133.3
Egyptian guinea 355/ 361
French franc 51/ 51.3
Iraqi dinar 610 616.3
Italian lire (for 100) 25/4 25.6
Japanese yen (for 100) 140/ 140.8
Kuwaiti dinar 1220/7 1226
Lebanese lira 72/4 73.8
Omani rial 1020 1026
Qatari riyal 97/11 97.7
Saudi riyal 102/8 103.5
Swedish crown 58/3 58.6
Swiss franc 168/2 169.2
Syrian lira 60/4 63
UAE dirham 96/5 97.2
U.K. sterling pound 614/3 618
U.S. dollar 355/ 357
W. German mark 143/3 144.3

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of
Meteorology.

Fair weather with northwesterly moder-
ate wind. In Aqaba northerly moder-
ate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman 16/30
Aqaba 24/36
Deserts 18/25
Jordan Valley 21/36

Yesterday's high temperature readings:
Amman 31, Aqaba 35. Humidity read-
ings: Amman 32 per cent, Aqaba 30
per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 61111
Fire headquarters 84565
Police rescue 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-4
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khadiji Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Ashraf Maternity, J. Amman 23441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisat 64171-4
University Hospital 84565
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 67158
Al-Muhsin, J. Hussein 67127-9
The Islamic, Abdali 65292
Al-Ahl, Abdali 64164
Irfan, Al-Muhajiree 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marfa 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Mohammad Sa'id Lubbadah 56560

IRBID

Dr. Ahmad Bishawi 73925
Ghazawi pharmacy 73791

ZARQA

Jaber Bin Hayyan-pharmacy (-)

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 74111
Hotel complaints 66412
Price complaints 61176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg.
Apple (African) 420/ 360
Apple (American) 450/ 400
Apple (Double Red) 280/ 200
Apple (Golden) 250/ 200
Apple (Japan) 360/ 300
Apple (Local) 210/ 180
Apple (Starken) 250/ 200
Banana 260/ 200
Banana (Mukammar) 225/ 180
Beans 300/ 250
Beans (string) 260/ 200
Broad Beans 170/ 140
Cabbage 140/ 100
Carrot 150/ 120
Cauliflower (white) 200/ 160
Cherries 360/ 300
Cucumber (large) 180/ 150
Cucumber (small) 240/ 200
Eggplant (small) 150/ 120
Figs 420/ 360
Garlic 500/ 400
Grapes 200/ 160
Hot Green Pepper 260/ 200
Lemon 200/ 160
Mellow 80/ 60
Mintow (large) 160/ 140
Mintow (small) 200/ 180
Melon 180/ 140
Okra 360/ 300
Onion (dry) 100/ 80
Peas 260/ 200
Peas (Lebanese) 360/ 300
Phums 270/ 200
Potato (imported) 110/ 80
Radish 120/ 100
Sage 500/ 400
Sage 450/ 380
Sweet Pepper 180/ 160
Tomato 100/ 70
Water Melon 100/ 70

هذه ايامنا

هكذا من القتل



Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh meets in his office on Saturday with (from left to right) Dr. Landrum Bolling, professor of diplomacy at Georgetown University and Chairman of the board of

the Jordan Society; Mr. Carl Stover, newly appointed board director; and Mrs. Stover (Petra photo)

Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh meets members of 'Jordan Society'

AMMAN (J.T.) — Information Minister Adnan Abu Odeh conferred in his office Saturday with a delegation representing the "Jordan Society" in the United States. The delegation members, all on the society's board of trustees, exchanged views with the minister on the society's aims and means of achieving them with a view to promoting wider cultural and educational contacts between the American and Jordanian peoples. The board of trustees includes

Accountancy training course opens in Amman

AMMAN (Petra) — Income Tax Department Director Abdullah Nsour Saturday opened a month-long training course on advanced accountancy and book-keeping. Those attending are 26 newly appointed officials and assessors who will be oriented on the new income tax law, auditing of accounts assessing income tax and other related topics. They will also make tours of a number of auditing firms.

According to Dr. Nsour the department will organise other similar courses for 160 employees during this year.

Deadline set for pilgrim registration

AMMAN (Petra) — Sunday, Aug. 29 has been fixed as the last date for registering Muslims wishing to perform pilgrimage to Mecca this year. The Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs said that it will receive applications for performing the pilgrimage by midnight Sunday.

UNRWA to reduce rations

By Riyadh Ahmad
Special to the Jordan Times
AMMAN — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) has decided to suspend its monthly programme of distributing basic food rations among Palestinian refugees in Jordan. This action was taken to meet the needs of the victims of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, according to Mr. John Tanner, director of UNRWA affairs in Jordan. Mr. Tanner told refugee camp representatives in a meeting on Saturday about the new UNRWA ration policy to the complete disapproval of the representatives. On the one hand "it is unfair to solve the problem created by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon at the expense of Palestinian refugees in Jordan" representatives said; on the other, they said, the aim behind this decision is for UNRWA to rid itself of the whole refugee problem. Consequently, the representatives decided to carry on a major campaign where they will contact the authorities in Jordan to inform them about the UNRWA decision and get their consent to hold a public conference where all those working with the UNRWA should take part. They will raise this issue to His Majesty King Hussein, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Minister of the Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, the United Nations secretary-general, the Arab League, U.N. General Assembly chairman and UNRWA Commissioner-General Oolf Rydbeck.

Public works minister inspects new interchange

SWEILEH (Petra) — Public Works Minister Awni Al Masri Saturday made an inspection visit to the Sweileh-Jerash interchange project, now under construction and met with contractors and workers implementing the project. The minister discussed with the contractors progress of work and the presence of electricity, telephone posts, cables and water pipes that impede the work. He asked that the project should be implemented according to schedule. The first phase of the project expected to cost JD 2.5 million entails the construction of a tunnel, an overpass and a roundabout and is scheduled to be completed by the end of the coming year. The second phase of the project, expected to cost JD 2.25 million entails the construction of a four-lane road between Sweileh and Jerash, and is expected to be completed in mid-1983.

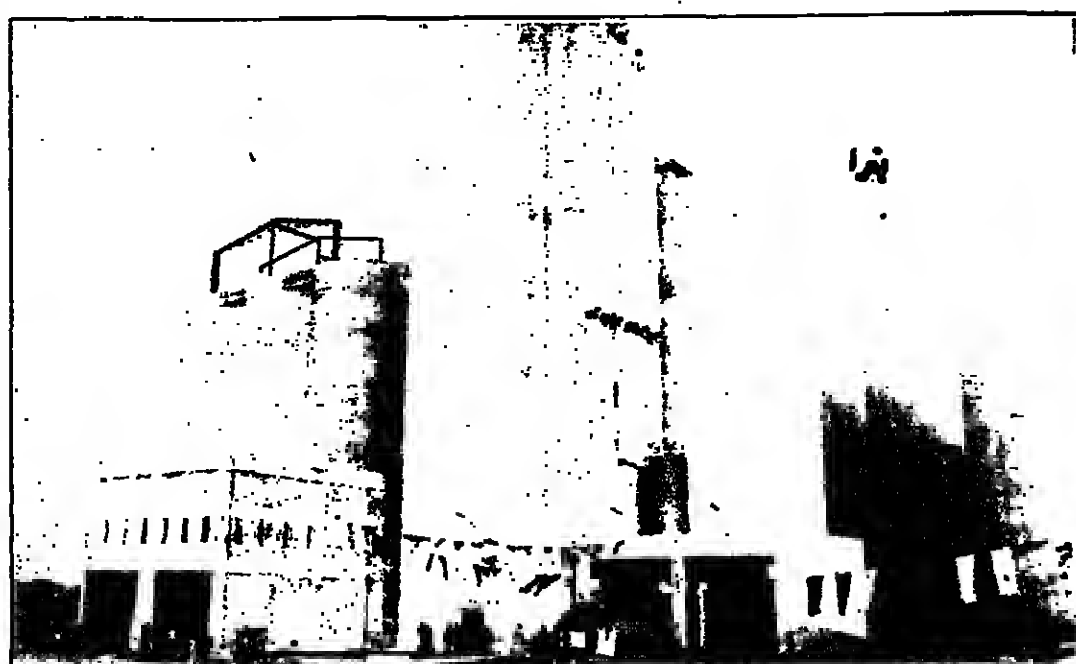
King Hussein inaugurates Juweideh flour mill

AMMAN (Petra) — A ceremony for inaugurating Ministry of Supply projects at Juweideh, some 10 kilometres south of Amman was held Saturday under the Patronage of His Majesty King Hussein.

Attending the ceremony with the King were His Highness Prince Mohammad, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi, National Consultative Council President Suleiman Arar, Court Minister Amer Khamash, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, cabinet members and senior officials.

King Hussein opened the new grain silos and the flour mill in Juweideh and laid the foundation stone for a new automated bakery which is scheduled to be completed in the coming year. The cost of the bakery, the second of its type in the Amman region is expected to reach JD 840,000. King Hussein also inspected the new cold stores, the quality control laboratory and central maintenance workshops there.

Afterwards King Hussein decorated a number of officials in charge of these projects with royal medals in recognition of their efforts. At the outset of the ceremony, Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub outlined his ministry's plans aimed at ensuring sufficient supply of foodstuff for the public at reasonable prices. Among the projects, he said were the cold stores, flour mills, bakeries and slaughter houses.



The new grain silos opened by His Majesty King Hussein Saturday at Juweideh, 10 kilometres south of Amman (Petra photo)

In addition to carrying out such projects he added the ministry has been importing animal feed and selling it to livestock breeders and poultry farmers at cost price by buying locally produced grain from farmers for good prices and allowing local farmers to market their products in neighbouring Arab states in a bid to encourage them to increase their production. The flour mill, inaugurated at Saturday's ceremony has an initial production capacity of 400 tonnes daily, and the cold stores have a capacity of 6,000 tonnes each.

University of Jordan to establish water research centre

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan's board of trustees Saturday announced its approval for the establishment of a centre for conducting research and studies on Jordan's water resources. The centre is designed to promote efforts aimed at developing water resources and protecting Jordan's water supplies from pollution and other dangers, the announcement said. It added that the centre will draw up a comprehensive plan in cooperation with other scientific institutions in Jordan on the proper use of water, and will submit it to the concerned authorities to benefit from it. According to the announcement, the centre will be set up in response to a call by the national conference on science and technology that was held in Amman in 1978, which had urged all concerned to study means of developing Jordan's water supplies and to find ways of protecting surface and underground water resources from pollution. The conference had described the water supply in Jordan as constituting the basic factor in the country's economic and social development. According to the conference resolutions Jordan's water needs are far greater than the present resources and there is a dire need for increasing the existing quantities of drinking water and protecting water supplies from various sources of danger, particularly pollution and over consumption.

Continued from page 1

U.S. reaffirms commitment to Jordan's sovereignty

Mr. Sharon said: "There is a Palestinian state, Jordan is a Palestinian state... Israel never agreed and will never agree to a second Palestinian state." Mr. Sharon said that following the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) from Beirut, Israel was now talking to Palestinian leaders in the West Bank and Gaza about future peaceful coexistence. In a separate press conference with Israeli correspondents, Mr. Sharon was reported to have acknowledged U.S.-Israeli differences but to have said there was more common ground between the two following the Palestinian pullout from Lebanon. Mr. Sharon also had a meeting Friday with Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger who will visit the Middle East next week. Mr. Sharon said he believed that what he called the political and military defeat of the PLO in Lebanon would make it possible to reach an agreement on peaceful coexistence with the Palestinians. Mr. Sharon, architect of Israel's military thrust into Lebanon that led to the current evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut, said the operation had brought "peace nearer and a new era in the region lay ahead."

'Autonomy' talks

Negotiations among Israel, Egypt and the United States on what they call Palestinian "autonomy" began in May 1979 soon after the signing of the Camp David treaty between Egypt and Israel. The talks are currently suspended and Egyptian officials have said they will not return to the negotiating table until Israeli troops are out of Lebanon. In any case, Israel and Egypt are far apart on the concept of Palestinian "autonomy."

Mr. Sharon, speaking to reporters after an 80-minute meeting with Mr. Shultz on Friday, said talks with Palestinian leaders in Gaza, and in Judea and Samaria as Israel calls the occupied West Bank, began a few days ago. He claimed it had been difficult to talk to these Arabs earlier because they had been threatened by the PLO, but the situation had now changed. "Israel is not looking for collaborators," he said. "We are looking for people who will be ready to negotiate and discuss the future relations between Israel and the Palestinian people of Samaria, Judea and the Gaza district. I hope we will be able to settle the problem and live in peaceful coexistence."

Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, in an article in the Washington Post last Sunday, called the idea of turning Jordan into a Palestinian state absurd. He said Israeli statements expressing determination to block a Palestinian "entity" in the future prejudged the issue of determining the final status of the West Bank and Gaza.

Lebanese situation

On Lebanon, Mr. Sharon said that after the current phase of PLO "expulsion" was completed, a second phase would begin in which all foreign forces—Syrian and Israeli—would withdraw. He gave no estimate of how long this would take. He said that in a third phase it was hoped Israel and Lebanon would be able to sign a peace agreement that would give Israel the "security" it needed on its northern border.

Israeli correspondents said Mr. Sharon told them in a second press conference immediately afterwards that Israel would have secured the PLO pullout from Beirut earlier if it had not taken into account American "appeals and sometimes demands." He was apparently referring to the U.S. demand to stop the bombing of west Beirut. On the Palestinian "autonomy" talks, he was quoted as saying that the Israeli cabinet had proposed a realistic plan and "this is the only plan we are going to discuss."

Women to run for Zarqa municipal election

ZARQA (Petra) — Arrangements have been made for including women in the November 27 municipal elections in Zarqa District, according to the district Governor Salem Al Qudah. He said that women in his district will be offered the chance to stand with men to run for election and to cast ballots. Special ballot boxes have been assigned for women who will be participating in municipal elections for the first time in the country's history, Mr. Qudah said. He said provision has been made in the recent municipalities law for women to elect and be elected in municipal councils so that they would have the opportunity to contribute towards the development of public services in their regions. Mr. Qudah said that he had received a letter from the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment appointing him chairman of a committee charged with organising the November elections.

Week-long seminar opens on quality control

AMMAN (Petra) — A week-long seminar on quality control opened at the Institute of Public Administration Saturday. Attending the seminar organised in cooperation with the Amman Chamber of Industry, are 23 directors and senior officials representing companies and financial, scientific and industrial organisations. The seminar is designed to orient the participants on means of conducting quality control and its importance in controlling imported products. Also opened at the Institute of Public Administration Saturday was a training programme on organising and keeping files. Attending the four-day course are officials from the Ministry of Interior who will be oriented on systems of classification, indexing and enumerating files and other related topics.

Importers are allowed to import vegetables

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Agriculture is granting importers permits to import unspecified quantities of vegetables and fruit in the coming month, according to the ministry's Under-Secretary Salem Al Lawzi. He said that importers can bring into the country various types of crops except tomatoes, eggplants, cucumbers, marrow, melons, grapes, guava, bananas and oranges because these are produced locally and sufficient quantities exist in the local markets. Importers will be issued permits for importing agricultural crops by September one, he said.

Finance ministry to approve education budget

IRBID (Petra) — The Ministry of Education has referred its 1983 development budget to the Ministry of Finance for approval. A ministry spokesman said that the budget amounts to JD 31.3 million and represents allocations for projects originally included in the ministry's five-year development plan. Funds included in the budget for the coming year will be used for the purchase of lands and building schools in various regions of the country, the spokesman said.

13-day metrology training course starts in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Amman-based Arab Organisation for Standardisation and Metrology (AOSM) opened here Saturday a 13-day training course attended by delegates from most Arab countries. The delegates will hear lectures by Arab and foreign specialists on the subject on standardisation and measurements and will make field trips to a number of Jordanian industries. Addressing the opening session Dr. Bassam Abu Ghazaleh dean of the University of Jordan's Faculty of Engineering underlined the importance of standardisation and measurement in the production, engineering work, industry and many other fields. Also addressing the session was AOSM Secretary-General Zahir Al Sawaf who outlined the organisation's activities and its cooperation with Arab countries in establishing their national systems for standardisation, especially in the field of industry. The AOSM, established in 1968 aims at unifying technical terms and standard specifications for products such as food clothing, fertilisers, building material, oil, minerals, electrical products and others used in the economic, commercial and industrial fields. It also assists in the establishment of national bodies and collaborates with international standards activities. Attending the opening session, held at the University of Jordan's Faculty of Economics and Commerce were several Jordanian specialists and researchers.

Health minister opens Amman nursing seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zuhair Malhas Saturday opened a two-week seminar in Amman on basic health care for teachers of nursing, employed by Jordan's three nursing colleges. Taking part in the seminar are 40 teachers working at the Jordanian Nursing School, the Princess Muna Nursing College and the University of Jordan's Nursing Faculty. They will hear lectures by several specialists on the importance and basic health services. Dr. Malhas later opened a training course for physicians employed at the Ministry's health centres and clinics in Amman Governorate. Taking part in the 30-day course are 15 doctors who will be oriented on basic health services and health supervision.

INVITATION TO TENDER No. 12/82 FOR SUPPLY OF WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT AND RACKS AT THE MAIN WORKSHOP NUWAIJEES

Public Transport Corporation - Amman invites those interested in this tender to purchase the tender documents from its main office at Jabal Al Hussein, Amman P.O. Box 1830 against non-refundable fees JD 70. Completed tenders should be submitted to the above mentioned office not later than 12 p.m. Sat. Oct. 16, 1982 accompanied with bank guarantee of JD 30,000. (THIRTY THOUSAND JORDANIAN DINARS).
Director General

Arab ministers assemble in Morocco

city of Fez last November because of differences over a Saudi Middle East peace plan that implicitly recognised the existence of Israel. Arab opposition to a compromise with Israel has been spearheaded by the steadfastness and Confrontation Front—Syria, the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), Algeria, Libya and South Yemen. All but Libya will be represented at this weekend's Mohammed VI summit, although the Algerians and South Yemenis have sent low-level delegations. Another issue likely to be under consideration is Egypt's position vis-a-vis the Arab League. Egypt's relations with Israel have cooled since the death of President Anwar Sadat and particularly since the Lebanon invasion. Diplomats said they believed, however, that the some of the Arab states would resist any moves to put Egypt's re-entry to the league ahead of discussion on a unified strategy to cope with the outcome of the Lebanon war.

No mention of the foreign ministers meeting was made in a communiqué released following a meeting between King Hassan and Dr. Osama Al Baz, special envoy of President Mubarak, here Friday night, the palace said Saturday. The communiqué said Dr. Baz's arrival in Morocco was a sequel to the visit to Cairo last June 7 by Moroccan Foreign Minister Mohamed Boucetta. Mr. Boucetta's visit was the first made to Cairo by a high-ranking member of one of the Arab governments that broke off relations with Egypt after its 1979 treaty with Israel.

PLO criticism

In Beirut, PLO newspaper said that the forthcoming Arab summit was intended to cover up what it called the Arab scandal over Israel's invasion of Lebanon. Commenting on the preparatory meeting in Mohammedia, the daily Filastin Al

Haddad insists Gemayel sign treaty with Israel

a peace treaty with Israel," Maj. Haddad said in the English-language interview. "Without Israel my friend Bashir would not have been elected... as Israel has been generous to Lebanon, the president of Lebanon should be generous with Israel," the major added. Before the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the mixed Christian-Muslim Haddad militia was confined to an enclave along the two countries' border. Since then Israeli occupation forces have allowed the major to expand his terrain to just north of the city of Sidon, where he has set up a new headquarters. He told Israel Radio he could not give up the area "until we are sure about the future." Israeli officials reported exports to Lebanon had boomed this month. David Maimon, head of a unit administering civilian supplies to South Lebanon, said exports were worth \$7 million in the first two weeks of August, compared to \$4 million in July. Israel says it expects to sell more to Lebanon in two months than a

whole year's exports to Egypt, the only Arab country that has so far signed a treaty with the Israelis.

In a later interview on Israel Radio, Mr. Gemayel side-stepped questions about Lebanon's future relations with Israel, saying it would be decided by the new government.

The president-elect reiterated he wanted the evacuation of Palestinian forces from Beirut to be followed by the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

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Reagan's anger: Showbiz diplomacy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — "Quiet on the set, please... Secretary Shultz, move in a little tighter... Mr. President, could you lean forward and clench that fist... That's it... Lights, camera, ACTION!"

So maybe that is not quite the way it went. But the celebrated Reagan-to-Begin phone call last week was also not quite the richly revealing inside glimpse of a critical moment in a high crisis that it was cracked up to be. On the contrary, it was one more production number, one more disturbing piece of evidence that some people in the presidential entourage do not believe that projection of American influence and power, through the person of Ronald Reagan, is persuasive unless accompanied by visual aids and graphic instant replays.

The official White House photograph of the president reading the riot act to Menachem Begin (we can only assume that he was not ordering lunch) was not for posterity; the breathless play-

by-play accounts were not for Prime Minister Begin's ears only. At one point, while technicians were trying to set up a secure and secret hookup, I am told, the president expressed his willingness to speak on an open line.

The inevitable consequence of the histrionics and the hype was to call into question not only the substance and the reality but the larger question: who needs it? Who needs this public promotion of what, in more traditional times, would be handled in private diplomacy?

Surely, in this instance, Begin did not need it. For one thing, he well knew Reagan's views on the imperative of a ceasefire in West Beirut. They had just been transmitted in a stiff note (also widely publicised) and in an equally stage-managed, face-to-face encounter the president and Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

More importantly, there is solid evidence that Begin and his Cabinet had already stared down Defense Minister Ariel Sharon, brought him to heel, and decided to

initiate a ceasefire several hours before the president's call. There is even evidence that this decision had been already communicated to Washington.

In any event, Menachem Begin would hardly be impressed by showbiz diplomacy, being a world-class performer in the art of turning diplomatic communications to his domestic political purposes. When he all but annexed the Golan Heights last December, and the Reagan administration responded with modest reprisal, he called in U.S. Ambassador Sam Lewis and harangued him for 45 minutes. It did not escape Lewis's notice that, unprecedentedly, a stenotypist was on hand.

The ambassador told me later that before he could return to the embassy in Tel Aviv to report on Begin's diatribe, he heard the full text being given over his car radio.

You could argue that the big show was for the benefit of those moderate Arabs who cannot bring themselves to believe that the United States has not been a silent

co-conspirator with the Israelis in the invasion of Lebanon from the start. Perhaps it was thought that a demonstration was needed of the U.S. government's ability to restrain the Israelis. Just before the Reagan-Begin call, Saudi Arabia's King Fahd had telephoned Reagan to express his concern over the Israeli bombardment of West Beirut and the breakdown of the negotiations over the withdrawal of the PLO.

Why not earlier?

But given the actual sequence of events, you have to ask how much the Saudis and the other so-called moderate Arabs were impressed. To the extent that they were may not be asking themselves: If it's that easy, why didn't it happen a lot earlier?

Now none of this is to suggest that Ronald Reagan's rage was not real, only to ask why we have to be told in so many different ways that it was real, that he really was "livid," that he really did "express his outrage."

It is as if his White House han-

dlers were saying: "You think this president doesn't work at the business of foreign policy. You think he's not in command. You don't think he's tough. Just watch Reagan reach out and clout someone."

It does not seem to occur to the president's stage managers that the more managing there is, and the more it shows, the deeper run the very doubts that they are trying to put to rest: It may work better, at home, on domestic issues where the name of the game is public communication on behalf of the tax increase or school prayer or whatever. But in dealings between nations, on matters of great moment where vital interests are engaged, it plays less well.

The image of Ronald Reagan, Hollywood actor, is handicapped enough. It becomes all the more a liability, exactly to the extent that his foreign policy is presented, transparently, as a photo opportunity.

— From The Washington Post

The boys are at it again

CHALK this one up in the master file marked International Double Standards and Official Hypocrisy: Three days ago, the United States government announced that it was imposing legal sanctions against two French companies that have provided equipment to build the Soviet-West Europe natural gas pipeline. The interesting thing about this move is that the United States has imposed what is known in the boycotting business as a "secondary boycott". That is, the United States not only imposes a ban on direct American sales of pipeline equipment to the Soviet Union; it also applies sanctions against companies of third countries who wish to sell equipment to the Soviets.

But, friends, you will remember — if your memory can recall matters that took place on this Earth before the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the imposition of a military regime in Poland — that when the United States Congress was formulating legislation in the mid-1970s to prevent American companies

from complying with the terms of the Arab boycott of Israel, it was specifically pointed out by the professional hypocrites at the highest levels of the United States government that the American people and American democratic principles and the pure love and tenderness of American constitutional niceties were opposed not to a boycott per se, but to the Arabs' desire to force American firms to impose a secondary boycott against Israel. The flag was waved mightily — we remember, we whose memories still recall life before the recent events in Afghanistan and Poland — and the fists were pounded mightily on the desks, and the rhetoric of right and principle was offered in abundance — and many other things were done by American leaders who objected strongly to the Arabs' secondary boycott of Israel, but who this week have imposed an American secondary boycott of the Soviet Union. Well done, Mr. Reagan and Co. You are hereby nominated for the Nobel Prize in Intellectual Pretzels.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Will the summit restore Arab faith?

Today's meeting of the Arab foreign ministers in Muhammadia, which is expected to arrange for the Arab summit conference to be held in the Moroccan city of Fez, takes place at a time when the Arab World faces many challenges and dangers. Thus, responsibilities of Arabs, whether dealing with Lebanon, Palestine or Iraq, are of great importance.

The convening ministers are first of all required to profit from past lessons, especially from the events that lead to the postponement of the last Arab summit of which only one session was held. Next, they are expected to prepare a plan of practical and applicable measures so that it can be approved and carried out by the Arab leaders.

Needless to say, the current Arab situation does not afford either "chewing of emblems," getting into competitions of treading upon sensitivities. It is now time to get rid of these drawbacks, long

abhorred by Arab people. Furthermore, the foreign ministers must maintain the confidence of the Arabs by opening a smooth path for Arab leaders in order to help them shoulder their national obligations when they hold their meeting in Fez.

There will be no acceptable excuses, if any, from any Arab leadership through its deviation from the national Arab commitments towards Arab rights.

Therefore, Arabs are looking forward to see the Arab leaders bury deep down all their disputes of the past, and the Muhammadia meeting is expected to set forth the proof of a totally new Arab reality. Any slowdown in that endeavour means that the Arab World will still be exposed to renewed dangers and adverse reactions of negative nature.

Al Dustour: Arab summit and Arab hopes

The forthcoming summit conference, which will be prepared for by the current meetings of the Arab foreign ministers, will either be a collection of sincere efforts to save the Arab World from its long suffering and humiliation or, on the contrary, will push the Arab World towards further degradation, defeats and tragedies.

In their working paper, the foreign ministers should include all issues and troubles faced by the Arab World and prepare for it in a manner to get it discussed by the Arab leaders with utmost frankness. This will assist them reach a unanimous accord on a unified stance to confront challenges commonly encountered by Arabs.

A full and top-level Arab attendance of the summit is a necessity of maximum significance so that the meeting can cope with the current events and circumstances, because only Arab leaders are empowered to make final decisions.

In addition, the agenda to be prepared by the

foreign ministers should include the Palestinian question, the Lebanese "crisis" and the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. The Iranian aggression on Iraq should be among the issues on top of the agenda. But in order to build up Arab solidarity the prerequisite is to ensure the continuity of Arab summitry and to protect such conferences from being effected by the occasional discords of Arabs. Discords are a natural phenomenon, but they might lead to damaging the national interests of the Arab countries.

Dialogues held by disparate foreign nations are a typical example for Arabs who used to settle their disputes by settling scores. The experience in Lebanon was a clear indication that it is Arabs only who pay for their own disputes, with their honour, prestige, dignity and blood.

As a result of all this, the enemy started to dictate its own conditions on the Arabs while occupying their lands and threatening more attacks.

Will Begin have public consensus to fight Syrians and PLO in E. Lebanon?

By David Rogers
 Reuters

TEL AVIV — As they watch Palestinian commandos sail from Lebanon into exile, few Israelis seem able to raise more than a feeble cheer.

Defence Minister Ariel Sharon has hailed the Palestinian evacuation from Beirut as a great achievement, but most ordinary people do not see it that way at present.

There have been no victory rallies or street celebrations. "Nobody is, dancing the hora (traditional Jewish dance) on my kibbutz," said a young reservist back from the war.

Israelis give a variety of reasons for their muted reaction to the forced exit of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO) from Beirut. Just before the PLO agreed to

leave, there was a big call-up of reservists. Virtually all of Israel's three-and-a-half million Jews had a relative or acquaintance poised to enter the Lebanese capital and feared a bloodbath.

"You know my first feeling when I hear (PLO leader Yasser) Arafat is going?" asked an elderly housewife. "Thank God, I will see my next door neighbour again."

Battle personal

For some, the battle against the PLO was more personal. "I am very glad to see the guerrillas out of Lebanon," said Elana Romano, 36, the widow of an Israeli athlete killed by Palestinian commandos at the 1972 Munich Olympics. "But I am not looking for revenge. I am glad they left peacefully," she added.

Opinion polls have consistently shown overwhelming public support for the Lebanese invasion. "I think it was necessary. The PLO never fought fair," said Mrs. Romano.

Vali Vulcan, a 50-year-old secretary, gave another view. "At first it was a big success but then it just seemed to drag on, and before the Palestinians agreed to evacuate I thought we were in a real plonker (mess)," she said. "But now, seeing them (the Palestinians) go, I do consider it a big victory for us... this way maybe the boys will come home soon," she added.

But some Israelis do not yet appear sure what they won. A recent opinion poll showed an overwhelming majority doubted the campaign would achieve its main aim of stamping out terrorism. Angered by international coo-

demnation of the Beirut blitz, many Israelis accept the PLO won the propaganda war. Some say they do not care but blame the foreign media.

"You foreign journalists are all anti-semitic at heart. We got rid of the PLO because they rocketed our settlements and we are depicted like Nazis," a Tel Aviv diamond seller complained.

Given the present mood, Western diplomats ask whether Mr. Begin will have the same public consensus behind him if the Israeli army next finds itself fighting Syrian and PLO forces in East Lebanon's Bekka valley, a scene of current tension.

The parliamentary opposition, which backed him most of the way during the recent operation, has already said it does not want military means used to drive the Syrians out of Lebanon.

OPEC's surplus turns into deficit and places development aid funds at risk

By Thomas Thomson
 Reuters

BAHRAIN — Arab oil exporting countries will honour existing pledges to finance Third World aid funds but an ambitious \$5 billion scheme to help poor Arab states is at risk, bankers and aid experts believe.

Slumping demand for OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) oil and falling prices have turned the group's \$60 billion cash surplus last year into what may be a deficit as high as \$15 billion this year.

Despite their changed financial fortunes, Arab countries are unlikely to renege on commitments to their national or Arab-led aid

funds to help developing countries with everything from dams to agricultural projects, the bankers say.

The funds, including the flagship OPEC Fund for International Development, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Islamic Development Bank, paid out over \$2.5 billion last year.

OPEC estimates its members have given almost two per cent of their gross national product in aid in recent years, compared with about 0.3 per cent from industrialised countries.

But countries finding red ink in their budgets for the first time in years are unlikely to make further pledges and may even divert dwindling new resources to Arab

funds from non-Arab institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) or World Bank, the experts said.

Saudi Arabia has still to decide whether to lead to the IMF next year. The kingdom, the world's largest oil exporter, agreed last year to lend the IMF four billion special drawing rights (\$4.4 billion) per year in 1981 and 1982 with further loans in 1983 only if its finances permitted.

The main casualty of the Arab cash squeeze is likely to be the Arab development decade, conceived at an Arab summit in Jordan in the boom days of 1980 when OPEC's current account balance of payments surplus was over \$100 billion.

Momentum for the project was lost as financial surpluses dropped. Finance ministers of proposed donor countries Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates failed at their last gathering in April even to agree when to meet again.

The experts say the whole attempt to distribute five billion petrodollars over the next 10 years to poor Arab countries is in doubt.

Projects which had been mooted included an Arab network of ground satellite stations and a food security programme. Recipient countries were to include Djibouti, Somalia, Sudan, Mauritania and North and South Yemen.

The OPEC Fund and the Arab

funds are cushioned from the effects of the declining world oil market in the short-term by contribution pledges already made, but their longer-term outlook hinges on the behaviour of the world oil market in the next couple of years, the bankers said.

The OPEC Fund's Assistant Director-General Awad Al Ani said the institution expected to lend about the same this year as last year, when it committed \$400 million and approved grants of \$51 million.

He told Reuters in an interview in the fund's Vienna headquarters that the fund was working on its 1983 and 1984 lending programme. But, he said, it was too soon to say what effect, if any, the dwindling OPEC surplus would have on oil exporters' contributions to the fund.

Member's attitudes to ideas being working out for the next two years were positive, and no members had so far signalled they intended to cut contributions, he said.

The OPEC fund was founded by OPEC members in 1976 and aids developing countries other than OPEC states or international institutions whose beneficiaries are developing countries.

By the end of last year, the fund had committed \$1.3 billion of loans, \$76 million of grants, pledged \$435 million to the International Fund for Agricultural Development and \$110 million to the International Monetary Fund.

The Kuwait-based Arab Fund is also secure for the next four years, with contributors committed to doubling its capital to 800 million Kuwaiti dinars (\$2.8 billion).

The 22-member fund, formed under an Arab league agreement in 1968, helps the poorer Arab countries.

Aid experts said the fund was confident that all members would honour their pledges. Iraq, its oil revenue slashed since the Gulf War with Iran began 23 months ago, would contribute, but might also be eligible for aid, they added.

Another important aid institution in the Arab and Islamic worlds, the Jeddah-based Islamic Development Bank, was also secure for the next four years, bank officials said.

The bankers said all funds of individual countries might be the first to feel the pinch from falling surpluses.



هكذا من القتل

By Janet Marsh

The copper pipe that cost 900 lives

LONDON — This year marks the bi-centenary of one of Britain's most famous and most bizarre naval disasters. On Aug. 29, 1782 the *Royal George*, the pride of the Royal Navy, sank while at anchor in calm seas at Spithead. Some 900 people, including Admiral Kempenfelt, "the Brains of the Navy", perished with her.

Toll For the Brave:

The Brave that are no more
All sunk beneath the wave
Fast by their naive shore!

The *Royal George* was a comparative veteran, though not nearly as old as many ships then in service. She had been laid down at Woolwich in 1746, at a time when naval architects, learning from the study of captured foreign vessels, were striving to improve the design and stability of our own fig-

uring ships. (The design of the *Royal George* was particularly inspired by a Spanish ship, La *Principessa*, captured in 1740.)

Completed ten years later, at a cost of £54,664, she spent only ten of her 26 years on active service, though distinguishing herself at Quiberon (1759).

She must have been a magnificent sight, with her figurehead of prancing horses and her three-storeyed gilded galleries towering aft. Some 172 feet in length and 52 feet wide, she was over 2,000 tons, carried a crew of 800 and boasted 100 guns, 56 of bronze, the rest of iron.

Her end was shocking for those who witnessed it — and they were many, for the whole Grand Fleet was assembled around her, all ready to set sail. The *Royal George* simply went over on her side, sank with such speed that few had a chance to escape, and eerily rig-

hted herself as she settled in the mud, the tops of her masts still sticking up out of the water.

The causes of this surprising accident have been endlessly debated for two centuries, through they are now generally agreed. It was a case of the proverbial horse-shoe nail: a small copper pipe which served to pump up water for washing the decks was defective. The carpenters asked for the ship to be heeled over so that they could repair it. Sailing time being imminent, the heeling was effected not by one of approved safe methods, but by the simpler device of shifting the weight of the guns to one side of the ship.

The lower port-side ports, thus brought very close to sea level, should have been secured, but were not. The last straw, it seems, was that stores were being loaded through these ports and left on

deck rather than being immediately taken to the hold. Quantities of water must have slopped in: a few minutes before the accident a sailor was observed entertaining a small child by giving it

manage the ship better than I can you had better take command." By this time it was too late: and down she went. The dead were not all naval people: at the time of the accident the decks

said, because as a result of the rotten state of her timbers a "material part of her frame gave way." No doubt the *Royal George* was rotten: all wooden ships were to some extent. But she had recently completed the fifth of a series of costly refits which she had undergone in her 26-year career.

However, the court was made up of navy men: the verdict not only exonerated their comrades, dead and alive, and their regretted admiral. It also implied a criticism of the armchair sailors of the Navy Board in Whitehall who were always under attack for not spending enough on maintenance of the fleet.

The verdict and the national mourning did not solve the immediate problem of what to do about the enormous wreck which now impeded Spithead fairway. Salvage attempts went on for the next 50 years. The first attempts

by a ship's broker named Tracey, using an ingenious cradle of cables, were so obstructed by the Navy that it is hard to resist suspicions that they were afraid of finding evidence that would upset the court martial verdict. Two pioneer divers, Deane and Siebe, developed new techniques and equipment for their explorations of the wreck.

Finally, however, the disintegrating hulk was blown up during the four seasons 1839-43 by Col. Charles Pasley and the Royal Sappers and Marines. But that was by no means the end of the *Royal George*. Messrs E and E Emanuel, goldsmiths to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, advertised in 1840 that "having purchased at Her Majesty's Dockyard sales all the Timber recovered by Col. Pasley from the wreck of the *Royal George* in 1839, and new properly seasoned for manufacturing, and some of

the best lots lately disposed of, recovered in 1840, begins acquiring the nobility, officers of the navy, and army, and the public generally, that they have just finished for disposal some very splendidly carved chairs, tables, work benches and walking sticks, ink stands (made on the model of Caspian guns, carved sailors, and every article of taste and design."

Even a fraction of the 100,000 cu ft of oak that went to make the *Royal George* was enough to supply a small industry: and it is still possible to form a whole collection of these relics. Especially attractive are the miniature boats, setting out the narrative, and bound in slivers of the oak. They ran to seven editions and may well be found quite frequently for a few pounds.

Many Londoners, however, see every day what must be the largest relic of the *Royal George*: for the capital of Nelson's column was cast from the bronze of the ship, whose weight proved so final 21 years ago.

— Financial Times news service

Two hundred years after one of Britain's most bizarre naval disasters, it is still possible to form a whole collection of souvenirs of the wreck of the *Royal George*.

boat-trips in a wash-tub floated on the water that flooded the floor of his cabin.

Another seaman attempted to warn an officer on deck, only to be rebuffed: "Damme sir, if you can

were crowded with the wives and families who had come to see their menfolk off.

The court-martial after the catastrophe reached what now seems a perverse verdict. She sank, they

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SPORTS

Manchester United give an early warning to champions Liverpool

LONDON (R) — Liverpool, who pull in trophies like a magnet attracts pins, opened their English League title defence in familiar fashion with a 2-0 win over West Bromwich Albion Saturday.

Sammy Lee and England World Cup defender Phil Neal scored the second half goals which set Liverpool confidently on the way in their attempt to win the first division title a record 14 times.

But high-spending Manchester United gave the champions early notice that they mean to have a big say in the League title race by demolishing Birmingham 3-0.

International trio Kevin Moran, Frank Stapleton and Steve Coppell fired the second half goals which saw United through.

European Champions Aston Villa were first off the mark against Sunderland with a Gordon Cowans goal, but their day was ruined in the last 30 minutes when Sunderland scored three times to win 3-1.

Former European Footballer of the Year Kevin Keegan celebrated his first match in the second division by scoring the goal which gave Newcastle United victory over last season's English Cup Finalists Queens Park Rangers.

Keegan, the former Liverpool and Hamburg star who joined Newcastle from Southampton last week, had a capacity Newcastle crowd in raptures when he combined with Imre Varadi to beat Rangers goalkeeper Peter Hickey from six metres.

Tottenham Hotspur, English

F.A. Cup winners for the past two seasons, began brightly against newly-promoted Luton with two goals in the first 20 minutes from Gary Mabbutt and Mike Hazard but could not hammer home the advantage and had to settle for a 2-2 draw.

Mabbutt, signed from third division Bristol Rovers for £150,000 (\$260,000), scored within three minutes on his League debut with a superb diving header.

But despite a second goal from Hazard, Luton grabbed a share of the points after Spurs defender John Lacy deflected a risky hill header into his own goal seven minutes before the interval and Brian Stein equalised seven minutes after the restart.

Watford, promoted with near neighbours Luton, went one better by beating Everton 2-0 in their first-ever game in the first division. Northern Ireland World Cup star Gerry Armstrong, included as a last minute substitute for injured Les Taylor, scored the first and former international team-mate Pat Rice added the second.

Norwich, the third team promoted from division two, fared less happily than the others, beaten 2-1 by Manchester City who are managed by their own former boss John Bond.

David Cross, another Norwich "old boy", opened Manchester City's tally after three minutes with a far-post header and City captain Paul Power made it 2-0 just on the interval, turning in a cross from Ray Ranson at the near

post. Norwich, inspired by Northern Ireland World Cup captain Martin O'Neill who once played for City, battled to get back into the match. But although John Deehan pulled one back for in the second half, that was as close as Norwich could get.

Former European Champions Nottingham Forest completed a 2-1 away win against West Ham thanks to goals from Colin Walsh and Scottish international John Robertson while their neighbours Notts County were held to a 0-0 draw by Swansea.

Coventry fielded 16-year-old

goalkeeper Perry Suckling against Southampton and he enjoyed the distinction of keeping a clean sheet while England World Cup keeper Peter Shilton, signed from Nottingham Forest in the close season, was beaten at the other end by Steve Whitton. Coventry won 1-0.

Defender Paul Garner of third division Sheffield United was sent off for deliberately handling the ball, the first player to be punished under new action designed to stamp out so-called professional fouls. It was a bad day for his team too, beaten 4-1 by Portsmouth.

Soviets claim double pentathlon triumph

LONDON (R) — The Soviet Union made it a double triumph when they took the overall individual and team titles in the World Junior Modern Pentathlon Championship which ended Saturday.

Eri Khorishko won the individual crown with a total of 5,494 points ahead of compatriot Igor Shvartz nn 5,474 with Britain's Richard Phelps third on 5,448.

The Soviet team finished with 16,312 points ahead of runners-up Hungary on 15,860 and third-placed Britain with 15,646.

Phelps won Saturday's 3,000 metres cross country in nine minutes 20.9 seconds ahead of Attila Miszer of Hungary, who clocked 9:35.00 and Austrian Mathew Spies, third in 9:46.4.

Prost of France to start in pole position in Swiss race

DIJON, France (R) — Alain Prost of France, driving a turbo-charged Renault, will start in the pole position for the Swiss Formula One Grand Prix motor race here Sunday.

Prost, 27, earned the honour by shattering the Prenois circuit's practice lap record in the first session Friday.

He covered the 3.8km distance in one minute 01.38 seconds, averaging 222 kph, and no one beat the time in the final practice session Saturday.

Next to Prost on the front row will be his teammate and compatriot, Rene Arnoux. It will be the fifth time the Renault team has

raced from the front row this season.

The Renaults start the heavy favourites on this fast track, suited to their powerful turbo engines, and where they have done much testing.

Prost won the French Grand Prix here last year and Arnoux placed fourth after starting in the pole position.

The Brabham of Italian Riccardo Parese and the McLaren of two-time World Champion Niki Lauda of Austria will be in the next row Sunday.

Behind them will be the Alfa Romeo of Italian Andrea de Cesaris and the Brabham of the rei-

gning World Champion, Nelson Piquet of Brazil.

A number of drivers decided to skip the timed practice Saturday and stood by the consistently fast times from Friday, when no fewer than 21 cars bettered the former practice lap record.

Patrick Tambay of France, driving for Ferrari, sat out the round to nurse a painful neck and will start from the 10th position.

This will be the first Swiss Grand Prix in 28 years to count for the World Driving Championship, which at least a half dozen drivers could win in the remaining three races of the season.

Financial crisis hits Mexican soccer players

MEXICO CITY (R) — The latest group to be hit by Mexico's financial crisis are the country's soccer players, Mexican soccer league President Jesus Reynoso said Friday.

"The players want to be paid in dollars and that will result in their unemployment," he said. Mr. Reynoso told reporters that local star Ricardo Jose Ferrero had after a successful season asked his team to pay him in dollars instead of the devalued peso.

Ferrero is now looking for a new team and his prospects are very dim, the president added.

A recent meeting of team owners decided that players would only be paid in Mexican pesos and the owners would not recognize any contract negotiations to the contrary.

The Mexican economy is suffering from an \$80 billion foreign debt and the peso is selling at 110 pesos to the dollar, compared with 25 at the start of this year.

Colombia's organisation of World Cup discussed by CSF

LIMA (R) — South America's football federations began a two-day meeting here Friday at which the central issue is a report by Colombia on their prospects for organising the 1986 World Cup finals.

A spokesman for the South American Football Confederation (CSF) said the first session was taken up in preliminary dis-

cussions by the members of 10 national associations attending the meeting.

Colombia's report will be heard Saturday and the CSF will then fix their position on where the finals should be held, the spokesman said.

Lack of government support has threatened to deprive Colombia of the finals, although CSF

President Teofilo Salinas said before the meeting South America still hoped they would be able to stage them.

If Colombia backs out, the CSF is expected to endorse Brazil's claim to staging the finals, delegates said.

3rd round of Swiss Golf Open abandoned due to bad weather

CRANS-SUR-SIERRE, Switzerland (R) — The third round of the Swiss Open Golf Championship was abandoned Saturday when dense cloud reduced visibility to a few yards in Crans-sur-Sierre, 5,000 feet up in the Alps.

The day began with 10 players having to complete their second rounds following a stoppage for bad light Friday night.

Only two players finished their third rounds Saturday, Britons John Hay and amateur Craig Francis Carding 72's for 218 totals and the remaining 73 golfers will play the final 36 holes Sunday.

Gary Player of South Africa in the match behind was one under par after 17 holes, having returned to the course at 7:30 this morning to complete his second round.

He had marked his ball after driving the 17th and holed a 35 foot putt for a birdie three to complete a 72 for 146.

That left him 10 strokes behind the leader Ian Woosnam of Britain, who is eight under par.

Earlier Player had settled his differences with Spanish partner Antonio Garrido with a handshake. The pair were involved in a heated exchange after Friday's stoppage when Player stopped and Garrido played on. The Spaniard completed a 69 for a six below par 138 total.

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Japan's Nakano begins challenge for his 6th successive cycle title

LEICESTER, England (R) — Millionaire sprint king Koichi Nakano of Japan began his challenge for his sixth successive professional speed title with an easy victory over David de Grys of Britain at the World Cycling Championships Saturday.

Nakano, 26, who has made a fortune from the gambling sport of Keirin racing in Japan, emphatically beat de Grys in a rerun opening round of the classic track event.

Le Grys punctured first time out, then broke for home early in the last lap of the repeat heat. Nakano spotted the danger quickly and promptly closed the gap before sweeping around the outside of the struggling British rider over the last 200 metres.

Keirin champion Gordon Singleton of Canada, beaten by Nakano in last year's final in Czechoslovakia, also swept into the quarter-final by outclassing Andrew Hayes of Britain.

Holder Alain Bonduie of France beat archrival and 1980 champion Tony Doyle of Britain in the professional pursuit qualifying competition.

Both men reached the quarter-final but Londoner Doyle, Britain's biggest hope for a medal, finished more than four seconds adrift of Bonduie, who clocked a track record five minutes 55.34 seconds.

Former amateur pursuit medalist Maurizio Bidinost of Italy was the only other rider inside six minutes for the 5,000 metres test.

Bonduie now faces Swiss Robert Dill-Bundi in Saturday night's head-to-head quarter-final, while Doyle, who missed last year's championships because of injury, clashes with Italian Pierangelo Bincoletto.

American Eric Heiden, winner of five speed skating gold medals at the 1980 winter Olympics, withdrew from the event in order to concentrate on next Sunday's professional road race at Goodwood.



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The proposed work comprises preparation of drawings, bills of quantities, special conditions, general conditions... etc.

Design firms, interested in submitting offers are invited to collect the design prequalification documents from the office of:

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Amman - Jordan
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Documents should be returned, duly completed and signed, together with supporting data, not later than 12:00 noon on Oct. 2, 1982.

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European finance ministers to meet in Denmark to review economic prospects

HORNBAEK, Denmark (R) — European Community finance ministers meet here this weekend to review prospects for economic recovery, encouraged by recent falls in the cost of money but still worried by Europe's slow emergence from recession.

In two days of private talks starting Sunday, the ministers plan to prepare a common stance on economic and monetary policies ahead of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) annual meeting in early September, European monetary officials said.

They said the ministers were also likely to discuss strains in the Community's joint currency float, the European Monetary System (EMS), centred on renewed speculation against the French franc.

One senior official said French Finance Minister Jacques Delors may ask for a huge Community loan to help cover France's balance of payments deficit and support the franc on foreign exchanges.

Mr. Delors said after a dev-

aluation of the franc in June he might seek up to two billion dollars from the Community's balance of payments fund but no formal request has yet been made.

A slump in the value of the franc over the past two weeks has prompted market speculation — firmly denied by the Paris government — that France could be forced to withdraw from the EMS.

The officials said that despite lengthening dole queues, the ministers were likely to reject any shift towards expansionary policies to boost recovery.

Instead, a speech to be given to the IMF by Danish Economy Minister Ivar Noergaard was likely to stress that sustained growth depended on strict monetary policies and would call for stringent limits on public spending, the officials said.

Mr. Noergaard will address the IMF meeting in Ottawa on behalf of the Community, Denmark being the current president of its council of ministers.

West German Chancellor Hel-

mut Schmidt Friday wrote to President Reagan congratulating him on helping to bring down interest rates by curbing the U.S. budget deficit.

But the officials said governments were anxious that the downward trend in U.S. rates was maintained so that Europe's fragile recovery was not jeopardised.

Belgian Finance Minister Willy De Clercq told journalists travelling to the meeting from Brussels that the Community still thought the cost of borrowing was too high.

He said he saw little prospect of

further sharp falls this year but instead expected rates to stabilise around or slightly below present levels.

Mr. De Clercq said the finance ministers would also be discussing progress in Transatlantic talks about intervention to smooth out the most violent fluctuations on foreign exchange markets.

But he said there was little or no indication as yet that the U.S. would accede to European demands that it intervenes on markets to iron out sharp movements in the value of the dollar.

U.S. grants \$700,000 to Caribbean private group

BRIDGETOWN (R) — The United States has given the Caribbean's leading grouping of private sector associations \$700,000 to help create more jobs in the region.

The Barbados-based Caribbean Association of Industry and Commerce (CAIC) signed the grant agreement with the American Ambassador for the Eastern Caribbean, Milan Bish, Friday.

Mr. Bish said the grant would enable CAIC to undertake a wide range of training technical assistance, and economic development activities.

CAIC would provide training courses teaching small business development and production skills, he said, and in the field of technical assistance, aid funds would provide consultant services for manufacturers, sponsor technical workshops for exporters, and establish a service giving information to members on investment and export opportunities.

Mr. Bish linked the grant with the objectives of Washington's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a trade, aid and investment plan for the region.

World recession affects Australian economy mildly

By Michael Thompson-Noel

SYDNEY — To the outside world, the Australian economy is enviably well-placed — anchored, as it is, by enormous natural wealth. But to Australians themselves, the whiff of recession that has temporarily touched their land has taken on the threat of an asphyxiating cloud.

To outsiders — be they emissaries from U.S. banks, buyers from Japan or missionaries from Europe come to teach the heathen — the most striking feature of the Australian economy is its fundamental wealth. Last year, Australia's minerals output achieved yet another record estimate in Canberra to have been about \$7.7 billion (\$7.67 billion).

In the longer term, it is estimated that its minerals resources will produce cumulative benefits to the Australian balance of payments, between now and the end of the century, or more than \$100 billion in 1980 prices — on top of which the economy is reasonably well-diversified and the population relatively small.

The world recession has, however, temporarily caught up with Australia, producing strains in the economy and corporate discontent. The country is currently experiencing record interest rates, an unemployment rate of almost 7 per cent, rising real wages, a slump in company profits, an inflation rate of 10.4 per cent, a fall in international competitiveness and a deteriorating balance of trade.

And last week for the first time the Australian dollar was worth less than its U.S. counterpart.

By international standards, the ills in the company are not profound, nor the remedies hopelessly out of reach. Yet in the "boom to bust" vocabulary of Australian political debate, it is the ultra short-term that dominates — which is why the Liberal government of Mr. Malcolm Fraser, the prime minister, has taken such a mauling recently.

For all his considerable political skills, Mr. Fraser has yet to articulate, to the satisfaction of ordinary Australians, the notion of fat and

lean years.

Part of the trouble, from the government's point of view, has been the compression of bad news into a relatively short time-scale. In the federal budget last August, the growth in real gross non-farm product was forecast to slow to 3 to 3.5 per cent, though tight monetary policy and a reduction in the budget deficit were expected to encourage the inflow of enough foreign capital to offset a large current account deficit.

Things have not worked out so well. In the March 1982 quarter, non-farm gross domestic product fell by 0.3 per cent, together with a revised fall of 0.7 per cent in the December quarter, points to an estimated growth rate for 1981-82 of around 1.8 per cent.

In the view of Mr. John Howard, the federal treasurer, the latest growth figures were "disappointing but not entirely unexpected." He pointed to the protracted recession in world trade, the most damaging aspect of which, from Australia's point of view, has been the sharp and continuing fall in commodity prices.

Crucially, he stressed that there were home-grown factors too: the marked erosion of business profits and a rising surge of imports testifying that domestic wage costs had outstripped what the economy could afford.

On most counts, figures for the June quarter will show a further downturn in production, resulting in three consecutive quarters of negative growth, something not seen in Australia for 20 years.

Although growth in 1980-81 had been relatively strong, there has been a significant turnaround in the balance of trade. For 1981-82 as a whole, the deficit on current account was \$59.1 billion, well above the budget estimate of \$6.75 billion, and equivalent to about 6 per cent of gross national product. Figures announced recently showed that Australia's trade deficit had soared to \$33.4 billion in the year to June 31 1982. Imports had surged by 17 per cent, to \$322.5 billion, but exports had stayed sluggish, rising by only 1 per cent to \$19.1 billion.

Admittedly, the bigger deficit

has been covered by a larger-than-expected capital inflow, which in 1981-82 totalled \$510.5 billion, much of it lured in by high domestic interest rates. On the other hand, this inflow of funds — much of it "hot money" — is admitted by the government to have caused problems for money supply, and for the control of inflation.

So long as part of the inflow is boosting productive investment, it should enhance longer-term export and growth prospects. But the current account deficit for 1982-83 is likely to remain high, and dependence on capital inflow is stifling initiative on domestic policy. Moreover, until the balance of trade improves, Australian interest rates are likely to remain high relative to rates overseas.

For a country on which the sun almost always seems to shine, some of the short — and medium-term pointers are disconcerting. For example, it is generally expected that inflation will remain high by world standards, that unemployment will grow (reaching 8 per cent in 1983-84), and that in 1982-83 there will be significant reductions in private gross fixed capital expenditure.

Real consumer expenditure should rise, however, and non-farm products could expand by 2 per cent in 1982-83.

In a report earlier this year, the OECD said that the country's current macro-economic stance seemed the only possible way to try to contain inflation in the short term. Changes would be needed on the two key fronts: protectionism and wage determination.

The signs are not promising. Among OECD economies, fortress Australia has one of the most highly protected and comparatively less efficient manufacturing sectors. Although the government occasionally makes the right sort of noises, it is opposed by, and usually succumbs to, industry's lobbying. Only recently seven major industry organisations warned Canberra that any move towards cutting import protection would immedi-

ately cause higher unemployment and lower GDP.

The lobbying worked, for recently the government announced a major new aid package for manufacturing industry, including accelerated depreciation allowances. It also brushed aside calls for tariff reductions and lower levels of industrial protection. This incensed the farmers, who still perform heroically on the export front, and whose current prosperity is jeopardised by drought as well as by sluggish farm prices.

On the wage front, Australian unions are still awarding themselves wage increases that are higher than inflation. In the March 1982 quarter, average male weekly earnings rose by \$15.30, or 5.1 per cent, to \$314.60, following a succession of "catch-up" demands after wage indexation was abandoned last August.

In broad terms, the government's room for manoeuvre in its handling of the economy seems genuinely limited, though its own back-benchers have called for major income tax cuts in this month's budget, to be offset by higher indirect taxation, cuts in welfare and lower government spending.

As for the Australian Labour Party, it favours a prices and incomes policy, greater worker ownership, and greater Australian equity in industry and mining though the fine print of its policy has been smudged in recent weeks by party wrangling and by uncertainties over the leadership.

Whatever the bickering in Canberra, nothing in the longer term, can detract from the country's enormous natural wealth. Until 20 years ago, the Australian minerals industry was based on lead, zinc, copper, silver, gold and coal but, in addition, it is now an important producer of iron ore, bauxite, nickel, mineral sands, tin and uranium. Although they seem beset by short-term problems, Australia and her economy enjoy a position of the utmost privilege — something Australians tend to forget.

— Financial Times news feature

New York Stock Exchange cools down

NEW YORK (R) — The New York Stock Exchange cooled off on Friday at the end of a week that shattered all trading records in its 192-year history, including the previous week's all-time high for the volume of shares traded.

Share prices closed lower and the pace of trading slackened. Stock analysts said this did not signal a psychological shift in the market, but rather a "correction" after the explosion of prices and volume in the past two weeks.

The Dow Jones industrial average, at its lowest level in 27 months just 16 days ago, had soared 115.49 points by this Thursday. By Friday's close, it had dropped back 8.94 points to 883.47.

"There has been a fundamental turn in psychology," said Hildegard Zagorski of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields. "You're getting a correction... but these corrections tend to be fast and dirty... if after Monday things pick up, volume will also pick up, possibly to the 100 million area."

A relatively low 74.1 million shares were traded Friday after Thursday's record volume of 137.33 million.

But every other day this week volume had exceeded 100 million shares and the week's total was 549.9 million shares, easily surpassing last week's record of 455.14.

Declining interest rates, accompanied by hopes that the economy would begin improving in the autumn, sparked the market's rally last week.

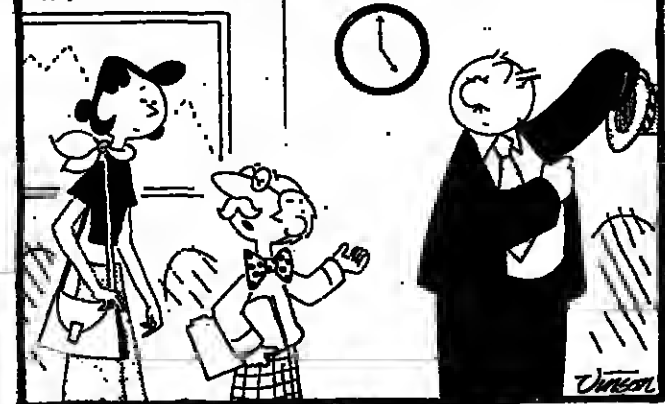
Analysts attributed Friday's lower prices and quieter trading to profit-taking and concern that interest rates may have levelled off. There was also disappointment that the U.S. Central Bank had cut the discount rate it charges to banks by only half a point on Thursday, rather than by a full point, analysts said.

But Robert Stovall of Dean Witter Reynolds noted the drop in prices was somewhat misleading because 10 per cent of the stocks used to calculate the Dow, the most widely used market average, were "in various stages of disinvestment."

One of them, International Harvester, expects to lose \$900 million for this year, and another, Manville Corporation, filed for reorganisation under the bankruptcy code on Thursday.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

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"Let's make a deal... I'll keep him on weekends and you can have him the other five days."

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff

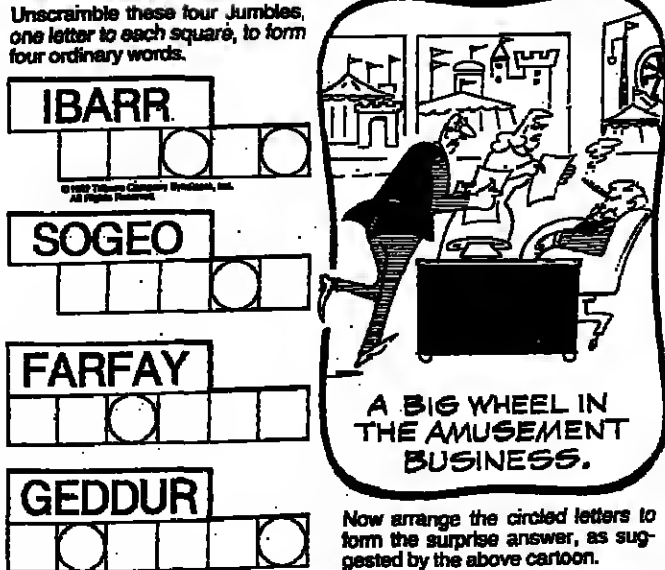


Andy Capp



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here: _____ (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumble: CLOUT BOUND KITTEN BEDECK

Answer: What you might get when an icicle falls on your head — KNOCKED COLD.

FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, AUG. 29, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day to show that you are thoughtful and considerate of others by truly living the Golden Rule. Also, a day to study and put into effect a course of action that will provide more abundance.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Close ties understand your aims better now and will do their utmost to help you gain them. Strive to gain personal goals.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Visit persons and make a great impression because of your special charm which is dynamic now. Show more devotion to loved one.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get in touch with persons who can give you the data you need now. Show that you are a go-getter. Be alert to change.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Your intuition is working well now, so plan a campaign that will bring you the results you desire.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Discussing the future with a close tie will bring the results you want. Be more thoughtful of family members.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A good day to do something nice for those who have supported you in the past. Express creative ideas.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Make plans to engage in activities you like and to be in the company of persons you respect. Take health treatments.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Engage in activities that will improve conditions around you. Show others that you have your feet squarely on the ground.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Attend the services of your choice, or engage in philosophical studies that will make your life more ideal.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Plan how to have increased abundance in the days ahead. You can easily impress others at this time.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) The social side of life can be very enjoyable today. Improve your appearance. Take time for meditation.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Inspired ideas come to you early in the day. Plan the future wisely. Don't let anyone take advantage of your good nature.

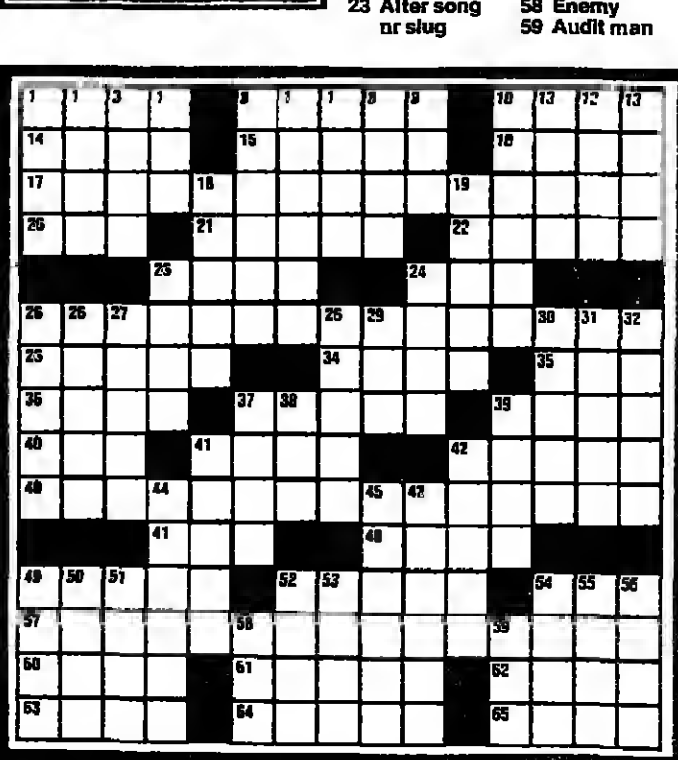
IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one of those clever young people who understands what it takes to get ahead. Give the best education you can afford so the fine energy and intellect here are expended in the right direction.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Avery P. Bromfield

ACROSS	34 Roman emperor	57 Insectivorous bird	24 Toj Mahal city
1 Program	35 "The Man with the —"	60 Corn units	25 Impassive
5 Baking and motor	36 Kilo	61 Lika a certain	26 You could — pin drop
10 Kind of bar, lot or paper	37 Lariat	62 Kick a football	27 Beguiling
14 Buckeye State	38 "I Remember —"	63 Paris airport	28 Silly
15 Fishing items	40 Wrath	64 Abrasive	29 Tennis equipment
16 Neighbor-hood	41 Neighbor of Mass.	65 Barrister: abbr.	30 Bigger — breadbox
20 Honest	42 Clivet's relative		31 Heavenly flyer
21 Available	43 Take a break		32 Wasteland
22 Celerity	44 Language: abbr.		37 Plant part
23 Independent	45 Gray, a.g.		38 Hostelry
24 Atmosphere	46 Limpid		39 Have a session
25 Fielder's feat	47 Avar		41 Map
33 Verb form	48 Train		42 Hall
	stop: abbr.		43 Stylish
			44 Typewriter bar
			45 Plant
			46 scienca
			47 Egyptian queen
			48 for short
			49 Cordelia's father
			50 — Fatha
			51 Hines
			52 Hit hard
			53 Kid
			54 Close
			55 Circus milieu
			56 Chi-chi
			57 Enemy
			58 Audit man

YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE SOLVED:	
ACROSS	DOWN
1. CUBAN	1. COMEDienne
2. EGYPTIAN	2. IMAGINE
3. KILLER	3. Moby Dick's pursuer
4. WHALE	4. CEREMONY
5. SPRING	5. ONE of the Seven Dwarfs
6. FAST JET	6. VENUS or Mars
7. DESERT	7. EXPULSION
8. BOWS	8. KILLER
9. SHIPSHAPE	9. WHALE
10. HAMLET, for one	10. SPRING
11. CAVALRY	11. FAST JET
12. BEAST	12. DESERT
13. A MARX	13. BOWS
14. AFTER SONG	14. SHIPSHAPE
15. SLUG	15. HAMLET, for one
	16. CAVALRY
	17. BEAST
	18. A MARX
	19. AFTER SONG
	20. SLUG



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WORLD

Timing of polls upsets Spaniards

MADRID (R) — A major row erupted in Spain Saturday over the date set for the next general elections, which are to be held just six days after an October visit by the Pope.

There were calls for postponement of the polls, which the left said would be exploited by conservatives in this traditionally Catholic nation to thwart a Socialist victory.

Pope John Paul's visit to Spain from October 14 to 22 will take place at the height of the official three-week election campaign for a new Cortes (parliament).

Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo announced the polling day, October 28, Friday night. He decided to dissolve the Cortes before the expiry of its mandate next March, to prevent further disintegration of the ruling Centrist Party.

The Union of the Democratic Centre (UCD) has governed Spain since elections in 1977, the first free vote following the death of dictator Francisco Franco.

But the party has been weakened by a series of defections and four consecutive electoral routs in the regions.

Informed sources said the threat of ministerial resignations and further defections, which would have left the UCD with no working majority in the Cortes, forced Mr. Calvo Sotelo to decide on early elections.

Suarez's challenge

Apart from seeking to avoid a humiliating defeat in the Cortes, Mr. Calvo Sotelo also apparently decided that by going to the country early he could minimise the electoral challenge of a new Centrist Party led by former Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez.

Mr. Suarez, architect of Spain's transition from dictatorship to democracy and one of the country's most popular politicians, broke from the UCD in July to set up a group known as the Democratic and Social Centre.

Opinion polls predict the Socialists will benefit from the divisions in the centre and emerge election winners to form Spain's first left-wing government since the 1936-39 Civil War.

In the last elections in 1979, the Socialists polled 30 per cent of the vote and the UCD 35 per cent. Latest predictions give the Soc-

ialists up to 40 per cent with the UCD and conservative popular alliance both taking around 10 per cent.

Saturday, one Barcelona newspaper welcomed the elections with a front-page headline: "The Socialist era is born."

But many commentators, with some 16 parties competing and two months before polling, were more equivocal. Much attention was focussed on the papal trip.

The Communist and Socialist parties and their affiliated trade union movements criticised the government for staging the election campaign during the Pope's visit.

Mr. Suarez said he did think the papal visit was appropriate during elections.

The communists called outright for the Pope to put off his visit and the popular newspaper *Diario 16* said it would be more than opportune for the government to negotiate a postponement.

The influential Madrid daily *El Pais* said church dignitaries and believers themselves might be upset by seeing the Pope in the midst of election posters and banners.

Unresolved issues

The dissolution of the Cortes six months early means several legislative issues remain unresolved.

The most important of these is next year's budget. Since a new budget will not be passed by law the present one will simply be extended until the new parliament is established.

Autonomy statutes for four regions are also left pending, a fact which has brought swift criticism from leaders of those regions.

In addition, October's elections will have to be regulated by a 1977 electoral law which the Cortes had hoped to update.

The law, established to run the country's first free elections, makes it illegal for ministers to run for office. This means it is very likely that several current ministers will resign so as to present themselves as candidates in October.

Well-informed sources said Mr. Calvo Sotelo would probably meet his cabinet again next week to discuss procedures for having caretaker ministers until the elections.

Peking contradicts Hernu

PEKING (R) — A spokesman for the Chinese foreign ministry said Saturday it had not heard of a French military delegation being in Peking at present to discuss the possible sale of Mirage combat planes to China.

French Defence Minister Charles Hernu, asked by Reuters on Wednesday if France was ready to sell the Mirage 2000 to China, said: "Yes, I received the Chinese chief of staff last year and the French chief of staff was in Peking recently."

"At present there is a French delegation having talks there with the Chinese military authorities."

But later the French defence minister said: "No declaration has been made either by the ministry of defence or by the ministry of defence on an eventual sale of aircraft to China. Such information is fantasy."

On the question of whether a French military delegation was in Peking, the Chinese spokesman said Saturday: "We didn't hear of any such French delegation in Peking at the moment."

French diplomats expressed surprise at the idea that such talks might be currently going on in the Chinese capital.

One senior diplomat said there was no military delegation here at present and none was expected in the near future.

The only French visitors in Peking were members of a parliamentary delegation led by national assembly president Louis Mermaz, he said.

Communist Party Chairman Hu Yaobang set off speculation about a possible sale when he told visiting French journalists last Monday that China would like to buy Mirages and produce them in cooperation with France.

U.S. general draws on air combat lessons

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. air force chief of staff, Gen. Charles Gabriel, said American-built fighter planes might have more difficulty battling Soviet aircraft in a European war than they did in the just-concluded Lebanese war.

He noted that Israeli airmen using U.S.-built F-15 and F-16 fighters destroyed 85 Syrian-floated Soviet MIGs in the Lebanese war without loss.

"But you have got to guard against drawing the wrong lesson," he said. "You have a different situation in the Middle East than you have in Central Europe."

Gen. Gabriel told a news conference the Syrians flew sophisticated Soviet jets but the pilots were not as well trained as Soviet pilots would be in a European war. Moreover, the Syrian MIGs were not armed with the latest Soviet missiles, he said.

Soviet hunger striker said to be depressed

BALTIMORE (R) — Elena Balovlenko, Saturday vowed her husband would keep trying to leave the Soviet Union although she described him as depressed and desperate after two long hunger strikes this year.

Mrs. Balovlenko, a Baltimore nurse, arrived from Moscow after a three-week stay during which she tricked her husband Yuri Balovlenko into abandoning a 36-day fast by pretending he had been cleared to leave the Soviet Union by immigration officials.

She said Mr. Balovlenko was distressed when he learned that his exit visa had in fact been denied, and he was angry that it could be 1985 or later before he was allowed to leave and join her and their two-year-old daughter Katina.

"He's angry, he's tired and he wants to come home," she said. "I pleaded with Yuri to be patient."

Soviet authorities have refused to allow Mr. Balovlenko to leave on the grounds that state security

is involved, a reference to his former job as a computer programmer.

Mr. Balovlenko, who ended his 36-day hunger strike on Aug. 9, told Western reporters in Moscow Friday that he was still suffering from loss of memory and inability to concentrate and some of his hair was falling out.

Mr. Balovlenko said that he had not promised his wife he would never hold another hunger strike again but added: "I will wait as long as I can."

Mrs. Balovlenko said Soviet officials warned her about talking to the American press in a continuation of her campaign get a visa for her husband, saying that they want to make sure the world knows that a hunger strike is not the way to get out of the Soviet Union.

She said she had no guarantee on a final date when Mr. Balovlenko could leave but a "gentlemen's agreement" on the year 1985 had been discussed.

FBI's bizarre plan works

NEW YORK (R) — Three men were convicted on racketeering charges Friday night after a five-week trial in which the main prosecution witness was an undercover federal agent who spied on organised crime figures for six years.

During the trial, the three were associated with the Joe Bonanno crime family that dominates part of New York City and has links along the East Coast.

The jury found a fourth defendant guilty of distributing and possession of the sedative drug quaaludes. A fifth man was found innocent of all charges.

The government's case had been based largely on an operation by Joseph Pistone, a 43-year-old Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agent who used the alias "Donnie Brasco."

According to the FBI, he was able to infiltrate the Bonanno family and get closer to its members than any other undercover agent had before.

The three found guilty of racketeering were Benjamin "Lefty" Ruggiero, Nicholas Santora and Antonio "Boss" Tomasulo. They could be sentenced to as much as 20 years in prison.

Anthony Rabito ("Mr. Fish") was convicted of distribution and possession of quaaludes, and could be sentenced to a maximum 15 years in prison.

Lawyers for the four men said they would appeal the verdicts.

John Cerasani was acquitted on all charges. The five had been charged in a conspiracy that involved murder, robbery, gambling and drugs.

Former page says he lied about U.S. congressmen's sex lives

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas (R) — A former congressional page has retracted allegations he had made that Washington congressmen had engaged in homosexual relations with teenage pages and in drug use.

"I lied. I regret that I have lied," 18-year-old Leroy Williams said at a news conference.

"I knew there were suspicions about these types of activities," he said, explaining he had made up the allegations to focus attention on a reform of the page system.

He said he wanted to reveal a lack of supervision for pages and their long working hours.

In Washington, the Justice Department declined comment on Mr. Williams' retraction of the allegations.

Department officials had said earlier the Federal Bureau of Investigation probe into the sex scandal was winding down and the government was ready to drop the case.

Mr. Williams said the pressure on him caused by his lies was "Eating me up." He said he had even contemplated suicide.

The youth is scheduled to testify Saturday before the house subcommittee on standards and ethics, which began an investigation of the allegations last month.

Mr. Williams said at the hour-long news conference that he had heard rumours of sexual misconduct.

He said also: "Words can never express the remorse that I feel for the pain and trauma that I have caused."

His lawyer, Bob Scott, said the youth could face criminal charges because of the false allegations.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Israeli pilot speaks on Palestinian views

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli air force pilot Aharon Ahiar, who was held prisoner for 75 days by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in Beirut, said here Friday night most of the commandos he met were convinced idealists. "I think we have been dealing with individuals and individual agendas rather than with the PLO as a whole," he said. "I think that was wrong. We always related to terrorism instead of to the end aim of the organisation. The problem is not a question of terrorism, but the PLO's end aims. I still don't know the answer to the problem."

NATO announces Carbine Fortress 82

CASTEAU, Belgium (R) — The NATO military command Saturday announced what will be the biggest exercise of its autumn war games, a manoeuvre involving 70,000 troops in West Germany. The aim of the 10-day exercise, dubbed "Carbine Fortress 82" and taking place around Wuerzburg, central Germany, is to increase flexibility in the deployment of the central army group forces.

Missing Soviet scientist applies for political asylum

BRASILIA (R) — A Soviet political scientist missing in Rio de Janeiro since August 14 has applied for political asylum in the United States, the foreign ministry said. It said Semir Guernichev, 32, who disappeared from a Soviet party which had attended a political science congress in Rio de Janeiro, had left the country.

Peruvian policeman killed by guerrillas

LIMA (R) — A policeman had died in hospital after being ambushed by suspected leftist guerrillas in Peru's troubled southern city of Ayacucho, police said Friday. Civil Guard Eduardo Camargo Cieza was the seventh policeman killed this week by guerrillas in the region which has been under a state of emergency for almost two months.

Soviet official gets death sentence

MOSCOW (R) — The head accountant on a Soviet state farm in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Kirghizia has been sentenced to be shot for extortion and bribery, the Communist Party daily *Pravda* reported Saturday. A long article in the newspaper called for a crackdown on corruption and detailed instances of Communist Party members taking bribes. *Pravda* added that a collective farm engineer, V. Shcherbina, had been jailed for 14 years for receiving bribes totalling some 57,000 rubles (\$78,000) from construction workers.

Sweden considers curbing racists

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden is considering banning clandestine racist organisation after a spate of racial violence, Immigration Minister Karin Andersson has said. Extra police are on patrol in Stockholm after street clashes and attacks against immigrant shops that have caused concern in Sweden, where there is growing youth unemployment. Two weeks ago a gang of youths attacked a Turkish kiosk with sticks and crowbars and set up beside it a burning cross, symbol of the American racist Ku Klux Klan.

Colombia permits E. German family to leave for Bonn

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia has given an East German electronic engineer who worked at the East German embassy, his wife and two children safe conducts to leave the country after he sought asylum in West Germany, a foreign ministry spokesman said Saturday. He identified the family as Manfred Katschek, his wife Ursula and sons Stefan and Cristian. He said Mr. Katschek had been in Colombia for 14 months.

Soviet woman cosmonaut eager to go up again

MOSCOW (R) — The world's second woman cosmonaut has made a soft landing back on earth and says she will be happy to go up into space again if she gets the chance.

Svetlana Savitskaya, a 34-year-old test pilot who spent a week orbiting the earth with four male cosmonauts aboard the Salyut-7 station, looked tired and hot but fully fit when she pulled off her space helmet.

She told Soviet television: "I would have loved to work there longer."

Soviet scientists are hoping that her missions will provide data on how the female organism adapts to weightlessness.

The Soyuz T-5 capsule bearing Miss Savitskaya, mission commander Col. Leonid Popov and engineer Alexander Serebrov undocked earlier Friday from the Salyut-7, leaving aboard cosmonauts Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev.

According to *Izvestia* newspaper, Berezovoy and Lebedev plotted to keep Miss Savitskaya on board and jokingly told mission control they were going to refuse to let her leave the station.

"Svetlana no doubt would have happily stayed, but the scheduled programme is the scheduled programme," *Izvestia* said.

When the capsule landed at 1504 GMT it was already after 10 p.m. local time and the touchdown site in a darkened grain field on the steppes of Kazakhstan was lit by headlights.

Popov, Serebrov and Miss Savitskaya emerged to bouquets of flowers from local dignitaries and cheers from a crowd of farm workers.

Miss Savitskaya and Serebrov have been awarded the title of hero of the Soviet Union, which Popov already holds twice over for his previous space missions.

Quite a change

Izvestia quoted deputy mission

controller V. Blagov as saying Miss Savitskaya coped splendidly with her role in space: "We made no concessions to the 'weaker sex' at all, she worked like an ordinary cosmonaut and managed the load, which shows that women are quite capable of working in space on an equal basis with men."

"But it turns out that the presence of a woman in the crew immediately changes the psychological atmosphere, making it much more cheerful, more intellectual, and the work of the whole crew goes that much easier," he said.

China rejects Indian protest at road through the Kashmir

PEKING (R) — Peking Saturday dismissed an Indian protest against the formal opening of a road linking Pakistan and China along the ancient Silk Route through the Himalayas.

China and Pakistan Friday formally opened the road at a ceremony at the 4,500-metre Khunjerab Pass.

India, however, lodged verbal protests because the road runs through northern Kashmir, disputed by India and Pakistan.

A Chinese foreign ministry spokesman said Saturday: "China and Pakistan have built the highway linking the two countries and have opened the pass on their border to conduct border trade."

These are normal affairs between the two neighbouring countries and do not involve the question of ownership of Kashmir. As for the dispute of Kashmir, it is a

question between India and Pakistan.

The pass is on the Karakoram highway, an 800-kilometre road from Xinjiang province in the extreme west of China to Pakistan. It took 20 years to build and claimed the lives of hundreds of Chinese and Pakistani workers.

The highway was opened in 1978 but until this week, when private travellers were allowed on it for the first time, was used only by special truck caravans several times a year.

Khunjerab Pass is in northern Kashmir which is under Pakistani control. Pakistan controls one-third of the state and India two-thirds. They have fought three wars over it since 1947.

China and India have a long-standing frontier dispute which resulted in a brief border war in 1962.

Argentine generals plan strategic retreat to barracks

By Robert Powell
Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina's armed forces have promised to return the country to democracy by March 1984, but a government crisis over economic policy has added to the difficulties of President Reynaldo Bignone's transitional administration.

Barely two months after the president was sworn in, Economy Minister Jose Maria Dagnino Pastore and Central Bank President Domingo Cavallo resigned on Tuesday after a cabinet row over how to reactivate Argentina's depressed economy and deal with the country's \$36.5 billion foreign debt.

The resignations were a severe blow to the credibility of President Bignone's government, which faces heavy and conflicting pressures from Argentina's foreign creditors, the armed forces, the trade unions and industrialists.

Argentina is striving to cope with \$15 billion of service payments due on external debts by the end of this year.

On the political front the government has to manage with a fragile power base in the armed forces and faces incipient trade union unrest.

Mr. Dagnino Pastore found himself hampered by ministers who resisted his attempts to restrict growth of the domestic economy in order to promote an export-led economic recovery.

The armed forces vetoed his demands for a normalisation of economic relations with Britain.

The former economy minister considered both measures vital to restore international confidence in Argentina and enable the country to renegotiate foreign debt payments due this year.

\$2.3 billion of arrears

These include \$2.3 billion of arrears built up during and just after the Falklands (Malvinas) conflict with Britain.

The resignation of the Central Bank president was a double blow for Argentina's international image, but Central Bank sources say Mr. Cavallo stepped down because he felt the government was not doing enough to revive the domestic economy.

The two masterminds of government economic strategy resigned two weeks before the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in Toronto, where Argentina was hoping to improve its image in the international banking community.

Government sources admitted that their departure could not have come at a worse moment.

Gen. Bignone was sworn in on July 1 with only army support. The navy and air force withdrew from government after Argentina's humiliating defeat in the Falklands.

The surrender to the British on June 15 crowned six years of military rule during which the armed forces were unable to solve Argentina's economic and political problems.

The generals who ousted President Leopoldo Galtieri after the defeat decided that it was time for the military to beat an orderly re-

reat to their barracks and promise elections and a return to democracy by March 1984.

The armed forces then failed to agree on how the country should be governed in the interim and the ruling junta split up.

Army commander Cristino Nicolaides emerged as the new strongman, appointing retired army General Bignone as president.

The navy and air force have not openly criticised his administration, but the president cannot count on their support.

Even the army appears to give less than whole-hearted backing to the political course charted by Gen. Nicolaides.

Doubt is widespread among officers about the wisdom of handing government back to the same generation of political leaders who were thrown out six years ago.

Three basic issues

Many officers are reluctant to see the armed forces relinquish power until three basic issues have been dealt with, according to political sources and local press reports.

The first is a demand for investigation of the armed forces' role in the Falklands conflict to determine who was responsible for the defeat, so that those found guilty may be punished.

The second is a demand for an inquiry into the economic policies of previous military administrations to find out why Argentina's external debt has mushroomed since 1976, while the economy has steadily declined.

Both probes imply serious criticism of senior officers who led Argentina's "process of national reorganisation," after the overthrow of Argentina's last constitutional president, Maria Estela Martinez de Peron, including many still in power.

Many officers also insist on some kind of guarantee that a future civilian government will not investigate methods used by the security forces to crush leftist guerrillas in the 1970s.

The seedy past

Thousands of people disappeared during this "dirty war," giving Argentina a black name for human rights worldwide.

Politicians from the two main parties, the Peronists and Radicals, have called for investigation of the disappearances.

The Roman Catholic church has also urged that the issue should be adequately cleared up.

Despite splits and grumblings within the armed forces, and regular rumours of impending coups, a united military opposition to President Bignone does not exist.

President Bignone's government is also under growing pressure from industry and the trade unions because of the gloomy economic picture on the internal front.

Argentina's Gross National Product (GNP) — the total of goods and services produced — fell seven per cent in the first six months of 1982 after a 6.1 per cent drop in 1981.

Unemployment, unofficially estimated at 18 per cent, is at record levels and the value of real wages is less than in 1970.

This week's announcement of a one million peso flat rise on all monthly salaries and the future indexation of wages with Argentina's three-figure inflation rate has failed to satisfy the trade unions.

The moderate and hardline wings of the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) trade union movement are both contemplating strike action for better pay.

Last week bus drivers and railwaymen staged a 24-hour strike which halted public transport and politicians fear that a wave of industrial unrest could destabilise the government.

The political leaders have no particular love for President Bignone or Gen. Nicolaides, but they regard the two men as their best guarantee for a swift return to democracy and are unwilling to rock the boat.

Industrialists and many economists fear that the pay rises are more than the country can afford and will only fuel inflation, currently running at 137 per cent.

The employers' organisation, the Argentina Industrial Union, had already withdrawn support for a government scheme to contain price rises before Mr. Dagnino Pastore resigned.

The gloss on President Bignone's new government has cracked and initial public enthusiasm at the prospect of an early return to democracy is now overshadowed by the practical difficulties of getting there.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ 8643
♥ J97
♦ A84
♣ A83

WEST
♠ Q1095
♥ AK842
♦ Q10
♣ 109

EAST
♠ 2
♥ Q10653
♦ J9
♣ K7652

SOUTH
♠ AKJ7
♥ Void
♦ K76532
♣ QJ4

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ 1 ♥ 2 ♠ 4 ♥

5 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♣.

Don't take the outcome of a hand for granted. Distribution can play strange tricks.

When South bid five diamonds, he wasn't sure whose hand it was. He was tempted to bid four spades, but realized that he probably wouldn't be able to handle that contract if the defenders forced him with hearts.

West led the king of hearts, and declarer was bappy with his dummy. He had a sure club-loser, so all he needed to do for his contract was bold his combined trump and

spade losers to one. The only way to avoid a trump loser was to find a 2-2 break, but spades offered several chances.

Declarer ruffed the heart lead and cashed the king-ace of diamonds. When that suit divided evenly, it seemed that all was well. Fortunately, however, declarer saw that there was one distribution that could cause trouble — if West held four spades to the queen.

To counter that, declarer planned a strip and end play. He ruffed a heart and led the queen of clubs. East won the king and shifted to a spade. Declarer took his king, then completed his groundwork by cashing the jack-ace of clubs and ruffing dummy's last heart. The stage was set for a safety play.

Declarer simply got off lead with a low spade, not caring what happened to that trick. If both defenders followed, the king of spades would draw the opponents' last card in the suit and the jack would be high. If either defender showed out, his partner would win that trick